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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1927

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

-

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GOETHE

In Memoriam

SIR JOHN SCOTT KELTIE.

BORN MARCH 29, 1840.—DIED JANUARY 12, 1927.

Editor of 'The Statesman's Year Book' since 1884.

PREFACE

FOR the first time for forty-three years the initials of Sir John Scott Keltie will not be found at the foot of the Preface to THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. What the publication owes to his splendid devotion and outstanding ability it is difficult to express adequately.

During the last 17 years the present Editor had the privilege of sharing with Sir John the congenial task of editing the annual volumes of the Year-Book; and when advancing years rendered active participation too arduous, Sir John was yet ever ready with valuable advice and friendly interest to lighten the responsibility which fell to the present writer, who in this, the 64th issue, carries on the traditions of the work.

All the sections have, as usual, been revised and brought up to date. The chapter on Morocco has been entirely recast in order to indicate more clearly its three political divisions. The Russian section has likewise been overhauled, more particularly the portions relating to Central Asia and the Caucasus.

In the last year a Census was taken in the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, France and Bulgaria, and the results will be found in the body of the volume. The census returns for Egypt came too late for inclusion; they are given in the 'Additions and Corrections.' The Introductory Tables contain the usual world statistical surveys.

It is a pleasure to express the Editor's gratitude for valuable assistance rendered by friends in all parts of the world.

M. E.

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK OFFICE,
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LONDON, W.C. 2.

March 31, 1927.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly found in statistical returns, with equivalents.—

LENGTH.				SURFACE MEASURE.			
Centimetre	...	...	0·39 inch	Square metre	...	10·26 sq. feet	
Metre	...	...	39·37 inches	Hectare	...	2·47 acres	
Kilometre	...	..	0·621 mile	Square kilometre	..	0·386 sq. mile	
LIQUID MEASURE.				DRY MEASURE.			
Litre	...	...	1·76 pints	Litre	...	0·91 quart	
Hectolitre	...	...	22 gallons	Hectolitre	..	2·75 bushels	
WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.				WEIGHT—TROY.			
Gramme	...	..	15·42 grains	Gramme	...	15·42 grains	
Kilogramme	2·205 pounds	Kilogramme	...	32·15 ounces	
Quintal	...		220·46 pounds	Kilogramme	...	2·68 pounds	
Ton	...		2204·6 pounds				

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I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1925-26.

N.B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases estimates have been given.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>	94,693	44,200	812,062	826,100	7,684,000	1,242,564	777,458
<i>Europe:</i>							
Irish Free State	27,000	3,165 ⁴	27,008	27,108	—	62,913	43,362
Gibraltar	2	21	162	167	—	—	—
Malta	122	213	£62	£29	—	4,496	1,186
<i>Asia:</i>							
Aden, Penin and Prot.	9,000	55	41	—	—	6,075	5,645
Bahrain Islands	250	120 ⁴	—	—	—	1,712 ⁴	889 ⁴
Borneo, Brunel, and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	1,031 ⁴	754 ⁴	50	5,445	13,844
Ceylon	25,332	4,505	7,703 ¹	7,091 ¹	12,904	24,025	32,841
Cyprus	3,584	311	668 ⁴	640 ⁴	193	1,583 ⁴	1,100 ⁴
Hong Kong	391	625	2,375 ¹	3,173 ¹	842	75,055 ¹	70,672 ¹
India	1,805,332 ⁵	318,942 ⁶	131,052	130,049	725,982	211,184	201,533
Straits Settlements	1,600	884	6,283 ¹	6,719 ¹	28,013	157,070 ¹	144,501 ¹
Fed. Malay States	27,648	1,325	10,090 ¹	8,114 ¹	11,105	15,696 ¹	48,001 ¹
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	2,248 ¹	1,811 ¹	729	5,201 ¹	9,139 ¹
Weihauei	255	154	24	21	—	—	—
Iraq	143,250	2,840	4,325	3,811	—	8,028	3,772
Palestine	9,000	757	2,645	2,602	—	7,389 ¹	1,637 ¹
<i>Africa:</i>							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	2,475 ⁴	2,431 ⁴	2,340 ⁴	8,500	8,061 ⁴	9,576 ⁴
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,145 ⁴	1,479 ⁴	1,108 ⁴	1,105	—	—
Zanzibar	1,020	217 ⁴	578 ⁴	543 ⁴	100	1,334 ⁴	2,090 ⁴
Mauritius and Dep.	869	385	—	—	1,699	4,129 ⁴	2,978 ⁴
Nyaland Prot.	37,890	1,175	322	302	511	592	565
St. Helena and Ascension	81	22	22	20	—	58 ⁴	47 ⁴
Seychelles	166	25	51 ⁴	44 ⁴	—	130 ⁴	167 ⁴
Somaland Prot.	68,000	344 ⁴	£9	168	—	361 ⁴	242 ⁴
Basutoland	11,716	498	282	268	—	851 ⁴	756 ⁴
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000	153	107	104	—	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	146,000	804	1,842	1,752	—	—	—
Northern Rhodesia	231,000	932	371 ⁴	394 ⁴	3,000	4,892 ⁴	5,723 ⁴
Swaziland	6,378	134	110	97	—	1,318 ⁴	433 ⁴
Uganda	472,347	6,029	27,106	21,237	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	335,700	18,071	81,269	5,663	208,157	67,791 ⁴	82,194 ⁴
Nigeria	—	—	—	—	19,309	16,278 ⁴	17,870 ⁴
Gambia	4,134	200 ⁴	189 ⁴	272 ⁴	114	618 ⁴	728 ⁴

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	80,000	2,078	5,872½	4,255	11,791	9,783*	10,890*
Gold Coast and Prot.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sierra Leone and Prot.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Tanganyika Territory*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
E. W. Africa*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Omaneroo*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Togoland*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
<i>America:</i>							
Bermudas	19	21	248*	312*	45	1,825*	166*
Canada	8,729,605	8,763	78,343	65,930	491,704	190,808*	273,397*
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	3	221*	127*	—	534*	3,913*
British Guiana	89,480	398	1,096*	1,126*	2,652	2,908*	3,131*
British Honduras	8,598	45	2,205	200	158	7,929*	736*
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,754	203	2,013*	1,941*	13,275	7,491*	4,864*
Bahamas	4,404	53	420*	416*	18	1,761*	481*
Barbados	166	156	404	894	591	1,421*	1,421*
Jamaica, etc.	4,481	864	2,021	2,010	4,581	5,636*	8,983*
Leeward Islands	715	122	247	239	279	787*	728*
Trinidad	1,974	866	1,663*	1,581*	3,401	4,805*	5,170*
Windward Islands	516	163	284*	250*	373	920*	910*
<i>Australasia:</i>							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,486	72,285	82,212	459,443	151,445	148,490
Papua	90,540	276*	116	157	—	471*	686*
New Zealand	104,751	1,219	24,736	23,570	238,855	52,456*	55,262*
Fiji	7,083	167	489*	431*	359	1,271*	2,156*
Pacific Islands	11,450	255*	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea*	89,252	400*	146	—	—	568*	1,103*
Western Samoa*	1,250	38	150	146	—	346*	379*
Nauru*	10	2	13*	15*	—	64*	—

* Mandated territories.

1 Year 1924-25

2 Year 1925

3 Year 1926-24

* Estimated

* Including Feudatory States, 711,032 sq. miles.

* Including Feudatory States, population 71,939,000.

* Year 1924.

N.B.—Conversions into sterling have been made at the par of exchange.

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	94,683	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	3,399,000
Asia	2,123,263	392,650,000
Africa	8,820,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	8,278,917	7,795,000
Total	18,355,486	449,583,000

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following table is an estimate of the world's production of petroleum for 3 years (millions of barrels):—

	1924	1925	1926
United States	718·9	768·7	754·0
Mexico	139·5	114·8	90·0
Russia	45·3	51·0	58·8
Persia	32·4	34·7	35·0
Dutch East Indies	20·5	21·4	21·4
Venezuela	8·7	20·9	35·5
Rumania	13·3	16·2	22·5
Peru	7·8	9·1	10·8
British India	8·2	8·0	7·2
Argentina	4·7	5·8	7·0
Poland	5·7	5·7	5·7
Trinidad	4·1	4·5	4·8
Sarawak	4·2	4·3	4·4
Japan	2·0	1·9	2·0
Egypt	1·1	1·2	1·2
Columbia	0·4	0·9	5·4
Other countries	1·2	1·5	1·6
Total	1012·9	1065·8	1067·3

III.—WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES AND COTTON CONSUMPTION.

The following table gives an estimate of the world's cotton spindles (in thousands) on July 31, of the last 3 years:—

Country	1924	1925	1926	Percent 1926
Great Britain	56,750	57,116	57,286	35·0
France	9,359	9,428	9,511	5·8
Germany	9,464	9,500	10,480	6·4
Russia	7,246	7,246	7,246	4·4
Italy	4,570	4,771	4,833	3·0
Czechoslovakia	3,460	3,471	3,568	2·2
Austria	1,051	1,038	1,032	0·6
Spain	1,813	1,813	1,817	1·1
Belgium	1,741	1,788	1,854	1·1
Switzerland	1,515	1,517	1,529	0·9
Poland	1,101	1,172	1,375	0·8
Netherlands	686	817	921	0·6
Sweden	568	555	571	0·4
Portugal	503	503	503	0·3
Finland	251	253	255	0·2
Denmark	80	78	94	0·1
Norway	66	58	53	0·0
Europe	100,224	101,124	102,928	62·9
India	7,928	8,500	8,510	5·2
Japan	4,825	5,292	5,573	3·4
China	3,300	3,350	3,461	2·1
Asia	16,053	17,142	17,544	10·7
United States	37,786	37,937	37,585	23·0
Canada	1,167	1,119	1,167	0·7
Mexico	802	814	830	0·5
Brazil	1,700	1,950	2,493	1·5
America	41,455	42,020	42,075	25·7
Other countries	1,051	1,077	1,201	0·7
Total	158,783	161,863	163,748	100·0

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The following table gives an estimate (in thousands of bales) of the cotton consumption of import~~ing~~ countries:—

Country	1923	1926	Of which American Cotton	
			1925	1926
Great Britain	3,285	3,022	2,843	2,098
France	1,122	1,179	806	885
Germany	1,211	1,148	910	884
Russia	1,242	1,752	312	278
Italy	1,002	1,037	689	712
Czechoslovakia	484	477	342	353
Other countries	1,460	1,617	997	1,187
Total Europe	9,756	10,232	6,855	6,287
India	2,440	2,064	12	10
Japan	2,429	2,816	689	882
China	1,339	1,755	55	120
Total Asia	6,238	6,635	756	1,012
United States	6,127	6,895	5,908	6,170
Canada	148	211	147	207
Mexico	198	222	—	4
Brazil	583	782	—	—
Total America	7,001	7,610	6,050	6,381
Other countries	178	204	68	50
World Total	23,108	24,681	18,229	18,780

IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

The following is an estimate of the world's production of wool (in thousands of pounds):—

	1909-13 Average	1924	1925	
			Total	Per cent.
World	3,231,477	2,806,442	2,892,416	100·0
Europe	890,847	678,403	685,369	23·7
England	134,000	92,300	96,086	3·3
Germany	52,000	53,000	53,000	1·8
Bulgaria	28,700	24,250	25,450	0·9
France	80,688	43,418	44,312	1·5
Yugoslavia	25,446	27,662	28,000	1·0
Italy	55,000	57,000	57,000	2·0
Rumania	13,228	52,910	54,940	1·9
Russia in Europe	320,000	150,000	150,000	5·2
Spain	72,000	81,400	81,400	2·8
Turkey in Europe	28,000	—	—	—
America	920,670	750,159	776,367	26·8
North America	332,320	286,205	301,060	10·4
Argentina	355,688	280,000	275,000	9·5
Brazil	35,000	19,000	19,487	0·7
Chile	17,480	32,500	38,000	1·1
Uruguay	156,988	96,500	110,000	3·8
Africa	231,694	258,480	257,680	8·9
Algiers	35,221	33,000	35,200	1·2
British South Africa	165,898	183,000	185,000	6·4
Asia	285,146	274,000	268,000	9·3
British India	60,000	60,000	60,000	2·1
Russia in Asia	60,000	45,000	45,000	1·6
Turkey in Asia	90,000	60,000	60,000	2·1
Australasia	908,620	850,400	905,000	31·8
Australia	705,146	662,400	785,000	25·4
New Zealand	198,474	188,000	170,000	5·9

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the world's production of coal for 4 years (in thousands of tons):—

Country	1918	1923	1924	1925	Percentage 1925
Great Britain	292,043	280,430	271,405	251,533	21·1
Germany	190,109	63,316	118,769	132,729	11·1
The Saar	—	9,192	14,032	12,990	1·1
France	40,051	37,679	44,011	47,047	4·0
Belgium	22,342	22,922	23,360	23,133	1·9
Netherlands	1,873	5,282	5,882	6,348	0·6
Austria	15,460	158	172	145	0·0
Hungary	1,320	859	603	801	0·1
Czechoslovakia	—	12,347	14,359	12,553	1·1
Russia	35,752	11,735	16,199	17,004	1·4
Poland	—	36,093	32,225	29,062	2·4
Spain	4,016	5,971	6,123	5,865	0·5
Sweden	364	420	438	264	} 0·1
Spitzbergen	33	350	447	550	
Rumania	10	292	297	313	
Other countries	39	191	210	202	
Europe	604,982	486,242	548,627	541,039	45·4
United States	517,060	536,471	520,265	530,779	44·5
Canada	13,426	12,164	9,138	8,528	0·7
Chile	1,283	1,164	1,513	1,473	0·1
Other countries	1,201	1,869	1,838	1,838	0·2
America	532,970	611,668	532,754	542,618	45·5
Japan	21,316	28,949	30,111	23,700	2·4
India	16,468	19,973	21,516	20,152	1·7
China	13,776	18,594	20,521	20,524	1·7
Indochina	509	1,057	1,235	1,235	0·1
Dutch East Indies	568	1,157	1,470	1,470	0·1
Other countries	5,571	7,988	8,409	8,409	0·7
Asia	52,208	77,718	88,265	80,490	6·7
New Zealand	1,182	1,043	1,102	1,102	0·1
Australia	12,614	12,719	14,075	14,075	1·2
Australasia	13,796	13,762	15,177	15,177	1·3
Union of South Africa	7,984	10,311	11,332	11,800	1·0
Rhodesia	221	560	592	639	0·1
Africa	8,205	11,371	11,924	12,439	1·1
World	1,218,161	1,200,761	1,191,747	1,191,818	100·1

VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

The following table shows the world's production of iron and steel for 3 years (in thousands of tons) —

Country	Iron			Steel		
	1913	1925	1926	1913	1925	1926
Great Britain . . .	10,260	6,262	2,442	7,664	7,385	8,560
Germany . . .	16,409	10,018	9,103	17,334	12,004	12,160
France . . .	5,126	8,361	9,246	4,614	7,330	8,255
Belgium . . .	2,440	2,502	3,346	2,428	2,373	3,321
Luxemburg . . .	2,508	2,926	2,445	1,805	2,054	2,138
The Saar . . .	—	1,429	1,700	—	1,550	1,685
Europe . . .	46,093	36,452	33,200	42,121	40,854	46,600
United States . . .	30,966	36,701	39,096	31,301	45,394	47,134
All other countries . .	10,195	7,901	8,842	10,654	10,910	11,712
World . . .	79,253	76,021	78,600	75,380	89,326	92,900

VII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The following table shows the world's production of gold (in millions of pounds).—

Year	Transvaal	The rest of the Empire	British Empire	Foreign Countries	World
1913 . . .	37.4	21.2	58.0	36.1	94.7
1914 . . .	35.7	20.8	56.5	33.9	90.4
1915 . . .	38.6	22.0	60.6	35.8	96.4
1916 . . .	39.5	20.0	59.5	34.0	93.5
1917 . . .	38.3	17.8	56.1	30.2	86.8
1918 . . .	35.8	15.2	51.0	28.0	79.0
1919 . . .	35.4	14.7	50.1	24.9	75.0
1920 . . .	34.7	13.4	48.1	21.2	69.3
1921 . . .	34.5	12.9	47.4	20.6	68.0
1922 . . .	29.8	14.8	44.6	20.9	65.5
1923 . . .	38.9	14.0	52.9	22.6	75.5
1924 . . .	40.7	15.4	56.1	23.9	80.0
1925 ¹ . . .	40.8	15.4	56.2	24.8	81.0
1926 ¹ . . .	42.3	14.9	57.2	24.8	82.0

¹ Estimated.

VIII.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN.

The following table shows the world's production of tin (in gross tons).—

—	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Federated Malay States . .	50,125	34,935	34,490	35,286	37,649	44,043	45,925
Unfederated Malay States .	1,241	1,992	1,747	1,937	1,727	2,877	2,182
Bolivia . . .	26,327	27,821	18,804	81,616	29,777	31,553	32,083
China . . .	8,408	10,566	11,200	12,485	8,727	6,858	8,000
Siam . . .	6,747	6,201	6,150	6,979	6,334	7,256	6,802
Nigeria . . .	3,872	5,168	5,087	5,128	6,912	6,192	6,186
Australia . . .	7,780	5,283	3,592	2,570	3,288	2,854	2,708
Great Britain . . .	5,288	3,065	679	370	1,021	1,988	2,600
Union of South Africa . .	2,251	1,429	720	470	854	1,150	1,103
Other countries . . .	1,969	4,892	5,726	5,004	3,303	3,593	5,181
Total (including all items)	133,268	122,910	109,709	129,320	124,747	140,847	143,157

IX.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1927.—

BUILT.

	British Empire.	United States	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Soviet Union.	Germany.
Battleships	14	18	6	9	6	5	8
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	48	32	33	16	14	7	8
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8 ¹	1	4	—	1	1	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	—	—	5	11	—	—
Destroyers	157	309 ²	109	49	60	83	17 ³
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	53	6	16
Submarines	55	121	53	44	42	23	—
Sloops	33	—	—	—	21	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	6	—	2	3	200 ⁴	27	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	12	6	56	10	2	3
River Gunboats	18	6	8	10	2	4	—
Minesweepers	61	42	4	28	44	20	35

BUILDING.

Battleships	2	—	—	—	—	1 ⁵	—
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	14	5	6	5	2	2 ⁶	3
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	1	2	1	2 ⁸	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Destroyers	2	—	18	22	8	24 ⁷	24 ⁷
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	9	3	19	43	15	3	—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	4	6	—	1	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	2	—	2 ⁴	—	—

¹ Including 2 Cruisers under reconstruction as Aircraft Carriers.

² Includes 14 fitted as Minelayers and 25 assigned to C.G. duties.

³ 1 Carrier and 1 Aviation Transport.

⁴ To be combined Minelayers and Minesweepers.

⁵ Of pre-Revolutionary design. Work proceeding slowly, or in some cases work stopped.

⁶ Classed in Germany as large Torpedo Boats

⁷ Classed in Germany as large or small Torpedo Boats.

⁸ Approximate, include M.L's.

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PROJECTED.

	British Empire.	United States	Japan	France.	Italy.	Soviet Union.	Germany
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends	1929	—	1931- 1932	1929	1927- 1928	—	1926
Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	9	13 ^a	4	3	3	—	1
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	3	—	—	9	—	—	—
Destroyers	24	12	15	10	8	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	18	4	6	20 ¹	3	—	—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Also proposed to lay down four 2nd Class Submarines each year (1928 and 1929).² Three only authorised

X.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total tonnage of steamers and motor ships of the world in June, 1926, was 62,672,000 gross tons, as compared with 45,404,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details.—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1926	Difference between 1926 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Great Britain and Ireland	18,892,000	19,264,000	+ 372,000
British Dominions	1,632,000	2,689,000	+1,057,000
Denmark	770,000	1,049,000	+ 279,000
France	1,922,000	3,324,000	+1,402,000
Germany	5,185,000	3,062,000	-2,073,000
Greece	821,000	922,000	+ 101,000
Holland	1,472,000	2,553,000	+1,081,000
Italy	1,430,000	3,150,000	+1,720,000
Japan	1,708,000	3,968,000	+2,260,000
Norway	1,957,000	2,807,000	+ 850,000
Spain	884,000	1,126,000	+ 242,000
Sweden	1,015,000	1,295,000	+ 280,000
United States (Sea)	2,027,000	11,892,000	+9,865,000
United States (Lakes)	2,260,000	2,348,000	+ 88,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	8,728,000	+ 5,249,000
Total	45,404,000	62,672,000	+17,268,000

The merchant shipping under construction (in gross tons) on December 31 of the last 3 years is shown as follows:—

Countries	Dec. 31, 1924	Dec. 31, 1925	Dec. 31, 1926
Great Britain and Ireland	1,295,000	880,000	760,084
Germany and Danzig	353,000	234,000	211,062
France	198,000	168,000	148,008
Italy	151,000	307,000	239,776
United States	50,000	94,000	151,635
Netherlands	134,000	108,000	145,005
All others	289,000	255,000	282,897
Total	2,450,000	2,046,000	1,938,027

The comparison of gross tonnage owned at June, 1925, and June, 1926, is shown as follows (in gross tons):—

Where Owned.	1925.			1926		
	Steamers & Motor- ships.	Sailing Vessels.	Total	Steamers & Motor- ships.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
Great Britain and Ireland	10,304,670	186,041	19,440,711	19,268,785	186,012	19,399,797
Other Countries	43,075,706	2,125,001	45,200,707	43,408,152	1,976,421	45,384,573
Total	62,380,376	2,261,042	64,641,418	62,671,937	2,112,433	64,784,370

XI.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Secretary-General.—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The League of Nations is an association of States which have pledged themselves, through signing the Covenant (i.e., the constitution of the League) (For the text of the Covenant, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK for 1921, page xxviii), not to go to war before submitting their disputes with each other or States not members of the League to arbitration or enquiry and a delay of from three to nine months. Furthermore, any State violating this pledge is automatically in a state of outlawry with the other States, which are bound to sever all economic and political relations with the defaulting member. The States members of the League have pledged themselves to co-operate over a wide range of economic, social, humanitarian and labour questions.

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920, through the coming into force at that date of the Treaty of Versailles. The two official languages of the League are English and French. The seat of the League is Geneva, Switzerland.

I. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 55 States are members of the League (March, 1927):—

ABYSSINIA	September 28, 1923	AUSTRALIA	January 10, 1920
ALBANIA ¹	December 16, 1920	AUSTRIA	December 16, "
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ²	July 18, 1919	BELGIUM	January 10, "

¹ Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League

² The delegation of the Argentine Republic did not attend the second Assembly and withdrew from the first Assembly upon the latter's decision to refer the amendment to Article 1 of the Covenant proposed by the Argentine, for study by a committee that was to report to the second Assembly. The Argentine Government has not given notice of an intention to leave the League, and appears to regard itself as in a state of suspended or passive membership, to continue until some measure regarded as a satisfactory equivalent to the amendment proposed by the Argentine has been adopted by the League.

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BOLIVIA	January 10, 1920	LIBERIA	June 30, 1920
BRAZIL ¹	" " "	LITHUANIA	September 22, 1921
BULGARIA	December 16, "	LUXEMBURG	December 16, 1920
CANADA	January 10, "	NEW ZEALAND	January 10, 1920
CHILE	November 4, 1919	NICARAGUA	November 3, "
CHINA	July 16, 1920	NORWAY	March 5, "
COLOMBIA	February 16, "	PANAMA	January 9, "
CUBA	March 8, "	PARAGUAY	December 26, 1919
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	January 10, "	PERIA	November 21, "
DENMARK	March 8, "	PERU	January 10, 1920
ESTONIA ²	September 22, 1921	POLAND	" " "
FINLAND ²	December 16, 1920	PORTUGAL	April 8, "
FRANCE	January 10, "	RUMANIA	" " "
GERMANY	September 8, 1926	SANTO DOMINGO	September 29, 1924
GREECE	March 30, 1920	SAN SALVADOR	March 10, "
GUATEMALA	January 10, "	SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE	
HAITI	June 30, "	STATE	February 10, 1920
HOLLAND	March 9, "	SIAM	January 10, "
HONDURAS	November 3, "	SOUTH AFRICA	" " "
HUNGARY	September 18, 1922	SPAIN ²	March 9, "
INDIA	January 10, 1920	SWEDEN	March 9, "
IRISH FREE STATE	September 10, 1923	SWITZERLAND	" 8, "
ITALY	January 10, 1920	UNITED KINGDOM	January 10, "
JAPAN	" " "	URUGUAY	" " "
LATVIA ²	September 22, 1921	VENEZUELA	March 3, "

¹ Signed the treaties concerning protection of national minorities as a condition of their entry into the League.

² Brazil on June 11, 1926, and Spain on September 11, 1926, announced their withdrawal from the League; according to Art. 1, par 3, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given.

The following States are not members of the League:—United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and the Hejaz and other Arab States. Costa Rica became a member of the League on December 16, 1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of the expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24, 1926.

II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

The primary organs of the League are:—

1. The Council.
2. The Assembly.
3. The Secretariat.
4. The International Labour Organisation.
5. The Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague)

1. THE COUNCIL.

The Council was originally composed of four permanent Members (the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan) and four non-permanent Members to be elected every year by a majority of the Assembly. The first non-permanent Members, appointed by the Peace Conference and named in the Covenant before the first Assembly met, were Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain. With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may appoint new permanent and non-permanent Members. At the Assembly of September 1920, Germany was admitted to the League and given a permanent seat on the Council. At the same time the number of non-permanent seats, already increased to six in 1922, was further increased to nine. The non-permanent Members, as elected at the same Assembly are: Belgium, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Poland, Rumania, and Salvador. Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit on it at any meetings at which matters especially affecting it are being discussed. A similar invitation may be extended to States not Members of the League.

As a result of the decision taken by the VII. Assembly, and in order to institute a new system of rotation, non-permanent Members of the Council were elected for one, two or three years, as follows:—

Elected for one year: Belgium, Salvador, and Czechoslovakia;

Elected for two years: China, Colombia, and Holland;

Elected for three years: Chile, Poland, and Rumania.

Poland was accorded the privilege of re-eligibility on the expiration of her three-year period.

The Council is at present (March 1927) composed of the following representatives:

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

British Empire—The Right Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

France—M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Germany—Dr. G. Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy—Senator Vittorio Scialoja, Minister of State.

Japan—Viscount Ishii, Ambassador in Paris.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Belgium—M. E. Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Chile—Señor Enrique Villegas, Ambassador in Rome.

China—M. Chao-Hsin Chu, Minister in Rome.

Colombia—Señor F. J. Urrutia, Minister in Berne.

Czechoslovakia—M. Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Holland—Jonkheer van Karnebeek.

Poland—M. Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Rumania—M. N. Titulesco, Minister in London.

Salvador—Dr T. G. Guerrero, Minister in Paris.

2 THE ASSEMBLY.

Every State Member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It meets at the seat of the League (Geneva) on the first Monday in September. It may meet at other places than Geneva, but hitherto it has never done so, extraordinary sessions may be called to deal with urgent matters.

The President is elected at the first meeting of the session, and holds office for the duration of the session. At the Assembly of September 1926, the President was M. Montchilo Ninichich (Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom).

The Assembly divides itself into the following six principal committees, on each of which every State Member of the League has the right to be represented by one delegate:

- I. Juridical.
- II. Technical Organisations.
- III. Disarmament.
- IV. League Finance.
- V. Social Questions.
- VI. Political Questions and admission of new Members.

The decisions of the Assembly must be voted unanimously, except where the Covenant or the Peace Treaties provide otherwise. As a general principle decisions on questions of procedure are voted by majority, or in some cases by a two-thirds majority.

3. THE SECRETARIAT.

The Secretariat is a permanent organ composed of the Secretary-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all Member States and from the United States of America. The Secretary-General, appointed by the Peace Conference (see Annex to the Covenant), is the Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Foreign Office Official, hereafter the Secretary-General will be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly. The other officials are appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Under-Secretaries-General are:—

M. J. Avenol, French Inspector-General of Finance (Assistant Secretary-General);

Marchese Paulucci di Calboli Barone, Italian Minister Plenipotentiary;

Heir A. Dufour-Féronce, German Councillor of Embassy;

M. Yotaro Sugimura, Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. [See below.]

5. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Court is composed of 11 judges and 4 deputy judges elected jointly by the Council and the Assembly of the League for a term of 9 years.

The Secondary Organs of the League are:—

(a) The Technical Organisations

1. *Economic and Financial.*

2. *Health.*

3. *Transit.*

4. *Labour (International Labour Organisation).* [See below.]

(b) Advisory Commissions.

1. *Military, Naval and Air Commission.*
2. *Commission for Reduction of Armaments.*
3. *Mandates Commission.*
4. *Opium Commission.*
5. *Social Commission.*

(c) International Bureaux.

1. *Hydrographic Bureau.*
2. *Relief Bureau.*
3. *Institute of Commerce.*
4. *Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. (Paris)*
5. *Institute of Private Law (Rome).*

(d) Administrative Organisations

1. *Sanct Governing Commission.*
2. *High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig.*

III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE

(1) *Scale of allocation of the expenses of the League for 1926, 1927, and 1928.*

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Abrssinia	2	Germany	79	Paraguay	1
Allania	1	Great Britain	105	Persia	5
Argentina	29	Greece	7	Peru	9
Australia	27	Guatemala	1	Poland	32
Austria	8	Haiti	1	Portugal	6
Belgium	18	Honduras	1	Rumania	22
Bolivia	4	Hungary	8	Salvador	1
Brazil	20	India	56	Serbs, Croats, and	
Bulgaria	5	Irish Free State	10	Slovenes (Kingdom)	20
Canada	35	Italy	60	Siam	9
Chile	14	Japan	60	South Africa (Union	
China	46	Latvia	3	of)	15
Colombia	6	Liberia	1	Spain	40
Cuba	9	Lithuania	4	Sweden	18
Czechoslovakia	29	Luxemburg	1	Switzerland	17
Denmark	12	Netherlands	23	Uruguay	7
Dominican Republic	1	New Zealand	10	Venezuela	5
Estonia	8	Nicaragua	1		
Finland	10	Norway	9		
France	79	Panama	1	Total	1,015

(2) *General Budget for the ninth financial period (1927). Statement of income and expenditure. (One gold franc = one Swiss franc.)*

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
I. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		I ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ordinary Expenditure	13,873,840	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations	13,873,840
Capital Expenditure	188,000	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation	7,840,724
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice	2,122,947
Ordinary Expenditure	7,840,724	II. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS	
Capital Expenditure	91,000	(a) Towards Bldgs at Geneva	1,875,000
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.		(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc.	299,880
Ordinary Expenditure	2,122,947		
Capital Expenditure	20,880		
IV. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA	1,875,000		
	24,512,341		24,512,341

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

Principal Publications issued by the Publications Department of the Secretariat of the League of Nations:—

- Covenant of the League.
- Official Journal (and Supplements).
- Treaty Series (Treaties and International Engagements registered by the Secretariat of the League) 49 vols to 1926.
- Records of the Meetings of the Assembly.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations.
- Reports of the Secretary-General to the first six Assemblies on the Work of the Council.
- Minutes of the Sessions of the Mandates Commission.
- The Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
- Records of the International Financial Conference of Brussels
- Records of the Barcelona and Geneva Conferences on Transit and Communications
- Records of the International Conference on Traffic in Women and Children.
- Records of the First and Second Opium Conferences.
- Records of the Conference on the Control of the Traffic in Arms and Munitions of War.
- Records concerning the International Court of Justice (I. Documents presented to Jurists' Committee; II. Proceedings of the Jurists' Committee; III. Action taken by the Council and Assembly).
- Publications issued by the Information Section of the Secretariat. Monthly Summary of the League of Nations (current record of the League's doings) Pamphlet Series, Illustrated Album of the League of Nations
- Quarterly Bulletin of Information on the work of International Organisations.
- Publications of the Permanent Mandates Commission.
- Handbook of International Organisations.
- Armaments Year Book.

V. MANDATES.

The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Ottoman Empire were ceded by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied and Associated Powers. The latter had inserted an article (Art 22) in the Covenant of the League according to which the inhabitants of these territories should be put under the tutelage of "advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility." These nations should act as mandatories of the League, and exercise their powers on behalf of the League. They should act on the principle that the well-being and development of the peoples under their tutelage formed a "sacred trust of civilisation," and should render the Council an annual report on the territory committed to their charge

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances, and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone"

Class B, consisting of the former German colonies in Central and East Africa, should be administered by the Mandatory under conditions which will "guarantee freedom of conscience or religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League."

Class C (German South West Africa and Pacific Islands possessions) is composed of territories which, owing to sparseness of population, small size, remoteness from centres of civilisation, or geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory Power, "can best be administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population."

The Supreme Council, as the organ of the Allied and Associated Powers, allocated the mandates for the territories ceded by Germany and Turkey, subject to the approval of the Council of the League. The mandates and mandatory powers, as determined by the Supreme Council, are:—

A Mandates.—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

B Mandates.—Togoland and Cameroons, attributed in part to Great Britain and in part to France.

The North-Western portion of former German East Africa, attributed to Belgium.

The remainder of former German East Africa (now Tanganyika Colony), attributed to Great Britain.

C Mandates.—Former German South Pacific possessions (except Nauru and Samoa), attributed to Australia.

Samoa, attributed to New Zealand, and Nauru, attributed to the British Empire and administered by Australia, New Zealand, and Great Britain.

Former German North Pacific possessions (Yap, etc.), attributed to Japan.

Former German South-West Africa, attributed to the Union of South Africa.

VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 56. The Organisation has held nine Conferences, in 1919 at Washington, in 1920 at Genoa, and subsequently in Geneva. At these Conferences the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted:—

First Session (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night

Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches

Second Session (Genoa, 1920).

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen

Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Third Session (Geneva, 1921).

Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.

Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.

Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers

Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea

Fourth Session (Geneva, 1922)

Recommendation concerning communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration, immigration and the repatriation and transit of emigrants.

Fifth Session (Geneva, 1923).

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organisation of systems of inspection to secure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the workers.

Sixth Session (Geneva, 1924).

Recommendation concerning the development of facilities for the utilisation of workers' spare time.

Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925).

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation.

Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926).

Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926).

Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices.

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

By the terms of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles (Art. 405) the Members of the Organisation undertake, within one year at most, or in exceptional circumstances within eighteen months, from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions adopted before the authorities "within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." On a Recommendation the Members have to inform the Secretary-General of the League of the action taken. If a Draft Convention is approved by the competent authorities, the Members undertake to deposit their formal ratification thereof with the Secretary-General and to take the necessary action to apply its provisions.

The total results obtained up to the end of March 1927 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows:—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.....217 (excluding 12 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919).

Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities.....37.

Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities160.

The following standing International Commissions have been set up to assist the Office in its work:—

- (1) *The Joint Maritime Commission.*
- (2) *The Mixed Advisory Committee in Agriculture.*
- (3) *The Permanent Emigration Committee.*
- (4) *The Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.*
- (5) *The Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.*
- (6) *The Committee on Native Labour.*

The most important publications of the Office are :

The International Labour Review (monthly).

The Industrial and Labour Information (weekly).

The Official Bulletin (irregular periodicity).

Studies and Reports

Industrial Safety Survey (bi-monthly).

International Labour Directory.

The Legislative Series.

The Documents of the International Labour Conference.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM for the Year ending March 31, 1927, as compared with the preceding Year

	Year ending March 31, 1927, compared with the preceding Year			
	Year ending March 31, 1927	Year ending March 31, 1926	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Customs	107,615,000	103,487,000	4,028,000	—
Excise	132,978,000	134,560,000	—	1,582,000
Motor vehicle duties	21,393,000	13,056,000	3,337,000	—
Estate, etc., duties	87,320,000	61,200,000	6,120,000	—
Stamps	24,750,000	24,700,000	50,000	—
Land tax, house duty, and mineral rights duty	880,000	950,000	—	70,000
Property and income tax	234,717,000	259,411,000	—	24,694,000
Super tax	65,910,000	68,510,000	—	2,600,000
Excess profits duties, etc.	4,500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	—
Corporation profits tax	3,970,000	11,070,000	—	7,700,000
Postal service	35,600,000	35,750,000	—	150,000
Telegraph service	5,900,000	5,650,000	250,000	—
Telephone service	17,360,000	15,950,000	1,400,000	—
Crown lands	1,010,000	950,000	60,000	—
Receipts from sundry loans	22,851,278	14,944,459	7,909,814	—
Miscellaneous—				
Ordinary receipts	28,213,975	17,348,621	10,865,354	—
Special receipts	80,839,985	86,924,578	—	6,084,593
	805,701,23	812,061,658	36,520,168	42,360,503
			£6,360,425 Net Decrease	

II — AN ACCOUNT showing the RECEIPTS into and ISSUES out of the EXCHEQUER in the Year ending March 31, 1927, as compared with the preceding Year.

RECEIPTS	Year ending March 31, 1927	Year ending March 31, 1926
BALANCES IN EXCHEQUER ON APRIL 1 —	£	£
Bank of England	5,880,249	5,311,778
Bank of Ireland	676,684	1,215,322
•		
Revenue as shown in Account I	6,556,933	6,557,100
TEMPORARY ADVANCES REPAID —	805,701,233	812,061,658
Bullion	100,000	—
Interest on Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	78,782	73,782
Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1921	542,000	2,070,000
MONEY RAISED BY CREATION OF DEBT.—		
(a) For Capital Expenditure Issues—		
Under the Telegraph (Money) Acts, 1924 and 1925	11,000,000	11,950,000
Under the Housing Act, 1914	—	6,000
Under the West Indian Islands (Telegraph) Act, 1924	3,779	46,976
By Exchequer Bonds under the Capital Expenditure (Money) Act, 1904	777,200	—
(b) Under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1921	17,942,431	2,150,000
(c) For other Issues—		
By Treasury Bills	2,539,692,000	2,442,819,000
By 3½ per Cent. Conversion Loan	—	53,688,118
By 4 per Cent. Consolidated Loan	27,711,912	—
By National Savings Certificates	31,650,000	35,500,000
By National War Bonds	40	65
By Treasury Bonds, 1925	—	10
By 4 per Cent. Treasury Bonds, 1931-33	3,512,150	6,060,182
(d) Ways and Means Advances	750,504,000	780,048,000
REPAYMENTS—		
In respect of Suez Canal Drawn Shares	4,708	5,141
In respect of Cunard Loan	130,000	130,000
In respect of Issues under Land Settlement (Facilities) Acts, 1919 and 1921	241,010	245,784
In respect of Issues under Section 59 (4) of the Finance Act 1920	—	15,174,767
INTEREST received under Section 59 (5) of the Finance Act, 1920	—	299,785
	4,196,143,173	4,168,886,868

SIERRA LEONE.

Commerce 1926.—The following are the trade returns for 1926 —

—	1926	1925
	£	£
Imports . . .	1,844,122	2,178,461
Exports . . .	1,718,646	1,788,172

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

New High Commissioner.—Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.
(Appointed March 22, 1927, to succeed Sir Joseph Cook).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

New Ministry.—The following new Ministry was appointed on April 4, 1927.—

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways.—Mr. R. L. Butler.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Harbours, Minister of Marine, and Minister of Mines.—Mr. Tassie.

Attorney-General and Minister of Industry.—Mr. Homburg.

Minister of Lands and Minister of Local Government.—Mr. Jenkins.

Minister of Public Works and Minister of Education.—Mr. M. McIntosh.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Immigration, Minister of Repatriation, and Minister of Irrigation.—Mr. Cowan.

ARGENTINA.

Exports 1926.—The following figures show the exports for 1926 (in gold pesos).—

—	1926	1925
Live stock and products	347,048,691	386,385,023
Agricultural products	410,862,575	444,066,437
Timber and general forestal products	19,217,520	21,628,689
Manufactured and other goods	14,449,736	15,249,788
Total	792,178,522	867,929,882

AUSTRIA.

Commerce in 1926.—The trade returns for 1926 are shown as follows (in £ sterling).—

	Imports		Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
Live animals	7,587,000	7,704,000	814,000	640,000
Foodstuffs and beverages	22,383,000	22,442,000	1,076,000	930,000
Coal	6,657,000	5,960,000	11,454,000	10,668,000
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	18,168,000	16,250,000		
Finished goods	27,151,000	26,948,000	41,628,000	36,774,000
Gold & silver (also coined)	2,093,000	2,288,000	1,831,000	1,221,000
Total	84,089,000	81,542,000	56,803,000	50,238,000

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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BELGIUM.

Commerce 1926.—Trade returns for 1926 were as follows.—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	tons	1000 francs	tons	1000 francs
1926	34,376,843	23,000,226	23,163,314	19,500,942
1925	32,951,305	17,806,988	21,072,184	14,535,910

EGYPT.

Census 1927.—The following table gives the preliminary results of the Census taken on February 18-19, 1927 —

Administrative Divisions	1917 Census			1927 Census		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Cairo	405,848	385,091	790,939	556,005	503,819	1,059,824
Alexandria	226,596	218,021	444,617	297,934	272,380	570,314
Canal	50,204	40,886	91,090	71,495	62,182	133,677
Suez	18,177	12,819	30,996	21,101	18,065	39,166
Damietta	15,530	15,454	30,984	17,718	17,094	34,812
Eastern Desert	6,222	5,646	11,868	27,120	28,182	55,252
Southern Desert	12,380	13,479	25,859	12,189	13,203	25,392
Sinai	2,770	2,660	5,430	9,006	5,786	14,742
Red Sea coasts	3,326	1,358	4,684	1,538	595	2,133
Total for Governorates	741,053	695,414	1,436,467	1,014,106	916,206	1,930,312
Beheira	443,014	449,232	892,246	472,264	501,653	973,917
Gharbieh	814,296	843,017	1,657,313	860,573	926,323	1,786,896
Menoufiéh	536,953	535,683	1,072,636	544,896	557,344	1,102,240
Daqahlia	488,068	498,575	986,643	525,286	552,415	1,077,701
Sharkia	471,847	483,650	955,497	498,021	519,361	1,017,382
Kaloubieh	265,612	264,969	530,581	277,615	279,687	557,302
Total for Lower Egypt	3,019,790	3,075,126	6,094,916	3,178,635	3,386,783	6,510,488
Giza	266,025	258,827	524,852	297,150	292,752	589,902
Fayoum	254,820	252,788	507,617	275,954	276,627	552,581
Beni-Suef	229,544	228,349	457,893	253,173	253,657	506,830
Minia	356,732	377,190	733,922	419,405	417,999	837,404
Assiout	494,462	486,735	981,197	542,818	534,291	1,077,109
Girga	433,563	431,183	864,746	487,847	477,813	965,660
Kena	426,960	411,845	838,805	451,509	445,007	896,516
Aswan	116,550	136,781	253,331	120,681	145,861	266,542
Total for Upper Egypt	2,008,674	2,578,198	5,186,872	2,848,537	2,844,007	5,692,544
Total population	6,369,517	6,348,738	12,718,255	7,036,298	7,096,996	14,133,294
Nomads	—	—	32,663	—	—	32,663
Grand Total	—	—	12,750,918	—	—	14,165,957

Commerce for 1926.—The following figures show trade for Egypt for 1926 :—

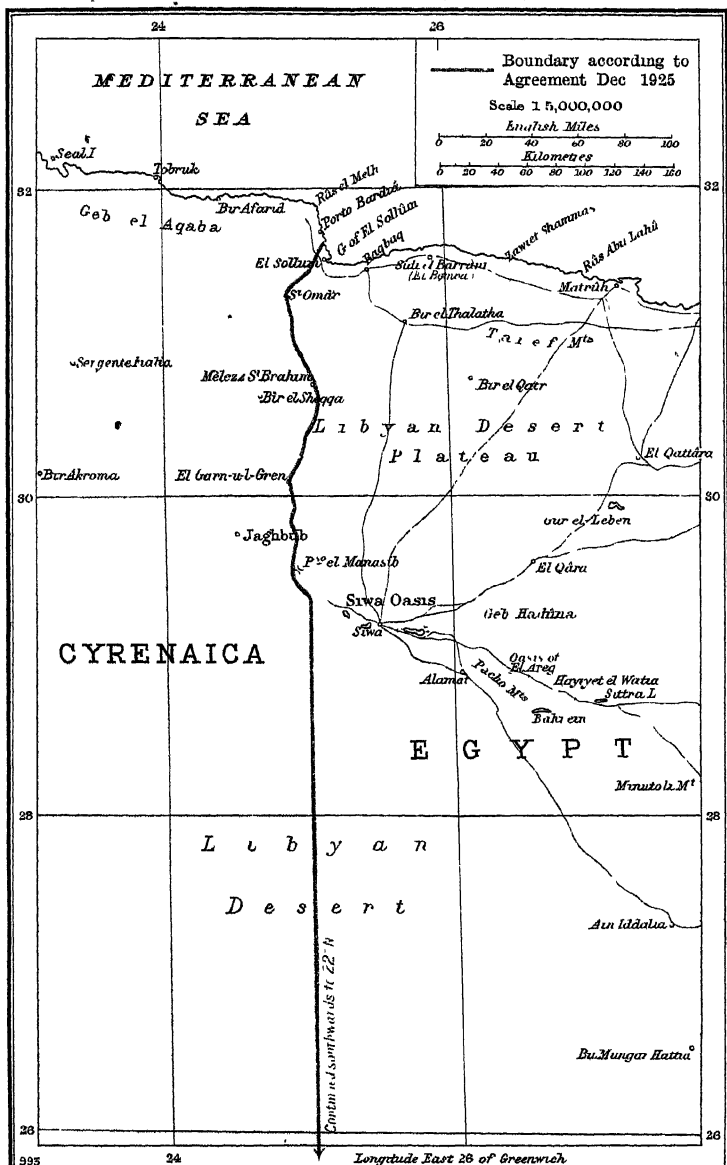
Movement	1926	1925	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Imports :	£E.	£E.	£E.
Tobacco	1,851,228	1,473,006	+ 378,222
Other merchandise	50,548,323	56,751,889	— 6,203,566
Total	52,399,551	58,224,895	— 5,825,344
Exports .			
Cotton	34,370,891	51,659,806	— 17,288,915
Cigarettes	855,106	883,233	— 28,127
Other merchandise	7,033,383	7,155,623	— 122,240
Total	41,759,380	59,198,662	— 17,439,282
Re-exports	1,371,107	1,270,174	+ 100,933
Transit trade	2,925,179	2,853,280	+ 71,899

FINLAND.

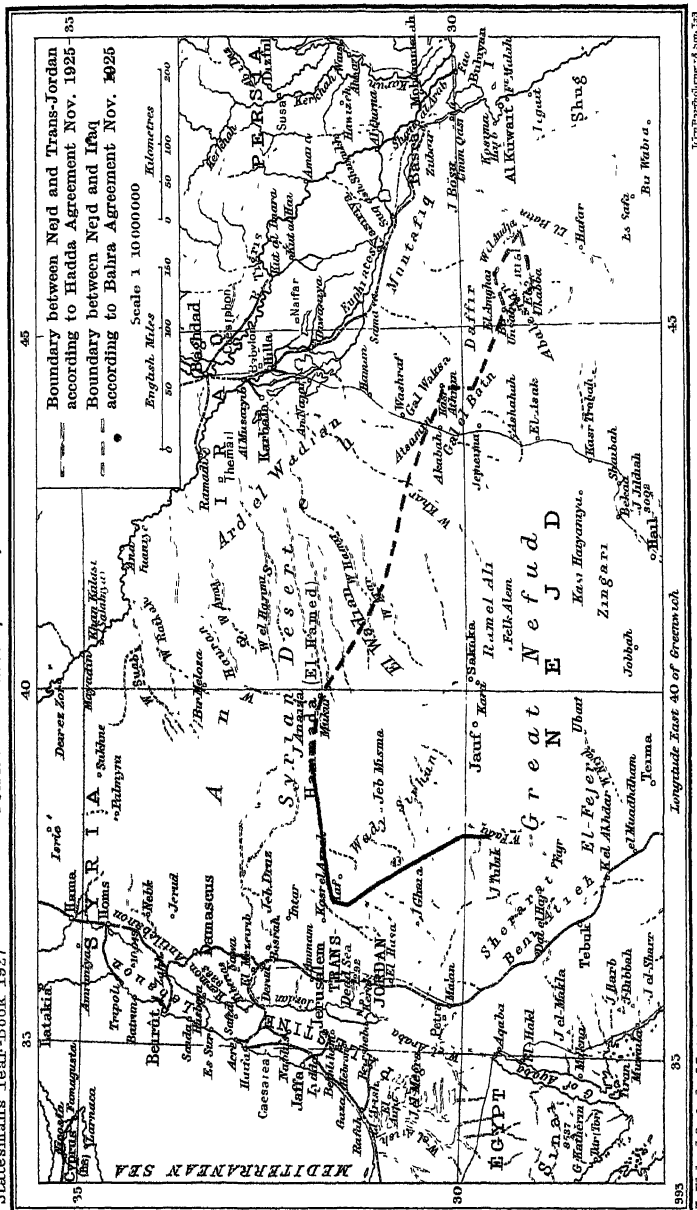
Commerce 1926.—Imports, 5,659,642,000 marks ; exports, 5,634,289,000 marks.

EGYPT-CYRENAICA BOUNDARY

EGYPT-CYRENAICA BOUNDARY



TRANS-JORDAN, IRAQ AND NEJD



PART THE FIRST

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE British Empire consists of:—

- I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND ISLE OF MAN.
- II. THE IRISH FREE STATE, INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

Reigning King and Emperor.

George V., born June 3, 1865, son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX., of Denmark; married July 6, 1893, to *Victoria Mary*, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the crown on the death of his father, May 6, 1910.

Living Children of the King.

- I. *Edward* Albert, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Heir-apparent, born June 23, 1894.
- II. Prince *Albert* Frederick, Duke of York, born December 14, 1895; married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, April 26, 1923. Offspring: *Elizabeth* Alexandra Mary, April 21, 1926.
- III. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra Alice *Mary*, born April 25, 1897; married Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., February 28, 1922. Offspring:—George Henry Hubert, February 7, 1923; Gerald David, August 21, 1924.
- IV. Prince *Henry* William, born March 31, 1900.
- V. Prince *George* Edward, born December 20, 1902.

Living Sisters of the King.

- I. Princess *Louise*, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife, who died January 29, 1912. Offspring:—(1) *Alexandra* Victoria, Duchess of Fife, born May 17, 1891; married October 15, 1913, to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught. (2) *Maud* Alexandra, born April 3, 1895, married October 15, 1923, to Lord Carnegie.
- II. Princess *Victoria* Alexandra, born July 6, 1868.
- III. Princess *Maud* Charlotte, born November 20, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Charles, Prince of Denmark, now King Haakon VII. of Norway. Offspring.—*Olav*, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

Living Brother and Sisters of the late King.

- I. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1843; married March 21, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne, who became Duke of Argyll, April 24, 1900, and died May 2, 1914.
- II. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 26, 1860, died March 14, 1917. Living offspring:—(1) *Arthur*, born Jan. 13, 1878, married *Alexandra* Victoria, Duchess of Fife, October 15, 1913; (2) *Patricia*, born March 17, 1886, married February 27, 1919, Hon. Alexander R. M. Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N.
- III. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry (died January 20, 1896), third son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. Living offspring.—(1) *Alexander* Albert, born Nov. 28, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison, (2) *Victoria* Eugenie, born Oct 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, to Alfonso XIII, King of Spain.

The King's legal title rests on the statute of 12 and 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the 'heirs of her body being Protestants.' By proclamation of May 9, 1910, under the Royal Titles Act, 1901, the title of the King is declared to be 'George V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.'

By proclamation of July 17, 1917, the Royal family became known as the House and Family of Windsor.

By Letters Patent of November 30, 1917, the titles of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess are (except for existing titles) to be restricted to the Sovereign's children, the children of the Sovereign's sons, and the eldest living son of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

The Regency Act, 1910 (10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V., ch. 26) appointed Queen Mary to act as regent in the event of the demise of the King and his succession by any of his children under the age of 18 years.

Provision is made for the support of the Royal household by the settlement of the Civil List soon after the commencement of each reign. (For historical details, see YEAR-BOOK for 1908, p. 5.) By Act of 10 Ed. VII. and 1 Geo. V. c. 28 (August 3, 1910), the Civil List of the King, after the usual surrender of hereditary revenues, is fixed at 470,000*l*, of which 110,000*l* is appropriated to the privy purse of the King and Queen, 125,800*l* for salaries of the Royal household and retired allowances, 108,000*l* for household expenses, 20,000*l* for works, 13,200*l* for alms and bounty, and 8,000*l* remains unappropriated. The same Civil List Act of 1910 also provides for an annuity of 70,000*l* to Queen Mary in the event of her surviving the King. Should the Prince of Wales marry, the Princess of Wales will receive an annuity of 10,000*l*, and should she survive the Prince of Wales, this annuity will be raised to one of 30,000*l*. Further, there is to be paid to trustees for the benefit of the King's children (other than the Duke of Cornwall) an annual sum of 10,000*l* in respect of each son (other than the Duke of Cornwall) who attains the age of 21 years, and a further annual sum of 15,000*l* in respect of each such son who marries, and an annuity of 6,000*l* in respect of each daughter who attains the age of 21 or marries. The First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Keeper of the King's Privy Purse are appointed the Royal Trustees under this Act. The King has paid to him the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, the payments made therefrom in 1924 being 70,000*l* for His Majesty's use.

On the Consolidated Fund are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family—25,000*l* a year to the Duke of Connaught; 6,000*l* to H. R. H. Helena Augusta Victoria (Princess Christian); 6,000*l* to Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; 6,000*l* to H. R. H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, and 6,000*l* to each of the late King's daughters.

The Heir Apparent has an income from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, the payment in 1925 on his account being 58,112*l*.

Sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

	Date of Accession.		Date of Accession.
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
James I.	1603	Anne	1702
Charles I.	1625		
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	George I	1714
Protectorate	1653	George II	1727
		George III.	1760
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George IV.	1820
Charles II.	1660	William IV.	1830
James II.	1685	Victoria	1837
<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.</i>	
William and Mary	1689	Edward VII.	1901
William III.	1694		
		<i>House of Windsor.¹</i>	
		George V.	1910

¹ Change of title made July 17, 1917. Formerly House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constitution and Government.

I. IMPERIAL AND CENTRAL.

The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the Privy Council, at least twenty days previous to its assembling.

The annual session used to extend from the middle of February to about the middle of August, and only occasionally later, but since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation, and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being five years.

Under the Parliament Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. V, ch. 13), all Money Bills (so certified by the Speaker of the House of Commons), if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified. Public Bills, other than Money Bills or a Bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions, whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected each time, or not passed, by the House of Lords, may become law without their concurrence on the royal assent being signified, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session of the House of Commons and the third reading in the third session. All Bills coming under this Act must reach the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session. Finally, the Parliament Act limited the maximum duration of Parliament to five years.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of Legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.

The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats—(i) by hereditary right, (ii) by creation of the sovereign; (iii) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (iv) by election for life—Irish peers (28); (v) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full house would consist of about 740 members, but the voting strength is about 720.

The House of Commons consists of members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. No one under 21 years of age can be a member of Parliament. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members; Government contractors, and sheriffs, and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are also among those disqualified. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but non-representative Irish peers are eligible. Under the Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act, 1918, women are also eligible, and the first woman member took her seat in December, 1919.

In August, 1911, by resolution of the House of Commons, provision was first made for the payment of a salary of 400*l.* per year to members, other than those already in receipt of salaries as officers of the House, as Ministers, or as officers of His Majesty's household. Payment began as from April 1, 1911. This provision does not extend to the House of Lords.

Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, male electors must be of full age (twenty-one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises

of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 or July 15 (in Northern Ireland the latter date alone applies). A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered) in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house; or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered: lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote, if otherwise qualified. There is also a University franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty-one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree.

No person may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's. The second vote must rest on a different qualification.

Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens, and bankrupts. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification.

Two registers of electors must be prepared each year, one in the spring, and the other in the autumn, except in Ireland, where only one is required; and the authorised expenses are met by local and State funds in equal parts. University registers may be made up as the governing bodies decide, and a registration fee not exceeding 1*l.* may be charged.

In university constituencies returning two or more members the elections must be according to the principle of proportional representation, each elector having one transferable vote. At a general election all polls must be held on the same day, except in the case of Orkney and Shetland, and of university elections. Provision is made for absent electors to vote, in certain cases by proxy.

Under the same Act the seats in Great Britain were redistributed on the basis of one member of the House of Commons for every 70,000 of the population. By a separate Act, redistribution in Ireland was made on the basis of one for every 43,000 of the population. The total membership of the House of Commons was thereby raised from 670 (as established in 1885) to 707. In 1922 the number was reduced to 615 (including 13 from Northern Ireland), owing to the establishment of separate parliaments in Ireland.

The number of persons qualified for registration as parliamentary electors under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, was in 1920 about 21,776,000 (nearly one-half of the population). Women numbered 8,856,000. The electorate in the autumn of 1924 numbered about 21,550,000.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments called since the accession of King Edward VII. (for heads of the Administrations see p. 8.).

Reign	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
			Y.	M.	D.
Edward VII.	13 Feb. 1906	10 Jan. 1910	3	11	24
and George V.	15 Feb. 1910	28 Nov. 1910	0	9	13
George V.	31 Jan. 1911	25 Nov. 1918	7	9	25
"	4 Feb. 1919	26 Oct. 1922	3	8	22
"	20 Nov. 1922	16 Nov. 1923	0	11	27
"	8 Jan. 1924	9 Oct. 1924	0	9	1
"	2 Dec. 1924	—	—	—	—

The executive government is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a committee of Ministers, called the Cabinet, whose existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet, prior to December, 1916, consisted of the political chiefs of the principal Government Departments, and exceeded twenty in number. With the formation of Mr Lloyd George's Government at that date, the Cabinet was reduced to about six in number. This Cabinet became known as the 'War Cabinet,' and, as occasion required, was expanded into an 'Imperial War Cabinet' by the inclusion of the Prime Ministers, and other representative ministers, of the various parts of the Empire. The constitution of the 'Imperial War Cabinet' in 1917 may be taken as a formal recognition of the equality of status between the various responsible governments of the Empire.

The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister, a position first constitutionally recognised, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. No salary is attached to the office of Prime Minister, as such, and it is usually held in conjunction with some other high office of State, generally that of First Lord of the Treasury. His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present Government (appointed November 1924) consists of the following members :

(a) THE CABINET.

1. *Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons.*—Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, born 1867. President of Board of Trade, 1921–22; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1922–23; Prime Minister, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

2. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of House of Commons.*—Right Hon. Sir J. Austen Chamberlain, K.G., born 1863. Postmaster-General, 1902–3; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1903–5 and 1919–21; Secretary for India, 1915–17; Member of War Cabinet, 1918–19; Lord Privy Seal and Leader of House of Commons, 1921–22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

3. *Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords.*—Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.O.V.O., C.B., born 1861. Lord Privy Seal, 1903–5; President Board of Trade, 1905; Lord President of Council and Deputy Leader of House of Lords, 1922–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

4. *Lord President of the Council.*—Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born 1848. Present appointment, November, 1925.

5. *Lord Chancellor.*—Right Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., K.C., born 1856. Solicitor-General, 1915–16; Home Secretary, 1916–18; Lord Chancellor, 1922–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

6. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., born 1874. President Board of Trade, 1908–10; Home Secretary, 1910–11; First Lord of Admiralty, 1911–15; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, 1915–17; Minister of Munitions, 1917–19; Secretary for War and Air, 1919–21; Secretary for Colonies, 1921–22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

7. *Secretary of State for Home Affairs.*—Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., born 1865. Postmaster-General, 1923; Minister of Health, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Leopold C. M. S. Amery, born 1873. First Lord of Admiralty, 1922–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

9. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., born 1868. Minister without portfolio, 1920–21; Secretary for War, 1921–22; Postmaster-General, 1923–24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

10. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead,

K.C., born 1872. Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, 1915-19; Lord Chancellor, 1919-22. Present appointment, November, 1924.

11. *Secretary of State for Air*.—Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., born 1880. Secretary for Air, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

12. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, born 1864. Secretary for Home Affairs, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

13. *President of the Board of Trade*.—Right Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., born 1884. President, Board of Trade, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

14. *Minister of Health*.—Right Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, born 1869. Postmaster-General, 1922-23; Paymaster-General, 1923; Minister of Health, 1923, Chancellor of Exchequer, 1923-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

15. *Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*.—Lt.-Col. Right Hon. Walter E. Guinness, D.S.O., born 1880. Financial Secretary to Treasury, 1923-24, 1924-25. Present appointment, November, 1925.

16. *Secretary for Scotland*.—Right Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., born 1876. Present appointment, November, 1924.

17. *President of the Board of Education*.—Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, born 1887. Present appointment, November, 1924.

18. *Minister of Labour*.—Right Hon. Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steele-Maitland, Bart., born 1876. Present appointment, November, 1924.

19. *Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster*.—Right Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, born 1864. Lord Privy Seal, 1923. Present appointment, November, 1924.

20. *First Commissioner of Works*.—Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., born 1867. Secretary for India, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

21. *Attorney-General*.—Right Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C. Attorney-General, 1922-24. Present appointment, November, 1924.

(b) OTHER MINISTERS.

Minister of Pensions.—Major the Right Hon. George C. Tryon, born 1871.

Minister of Transport.—Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Wilfrid W. Ashley, born 1867.

Solicitor-General.—Sir Thomas W. H. Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., born 1876.

Postmaster-General.—Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., born 1877.

Lord Advocate.—Right Hon. William Watson, K.C., born 1873.

Solicitor-General for Scotland.—A. M. MacRobert, K.C., born 1873.

Heads of the Administrations since 1886 (L = Liberal, C = Conservative, Lab. = Labour).

Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.	Heads of Administrations.	Dates of Appointment.
W. E. Gladstone (L),	Feb. 6, 1886	H. H. Asquith (L),	April 8, 1908
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	Aug. 3, 1886	H. H. Asquith (Coalition),	May 25, 1915
W. E. Gladstone (L),	August 18, 1892	D. Lloyd George (Coalition),	Dec. 7, 1916
Earl of Rosebery (L),	March 3, 1894	A. Bonar Law (C.),	Oct. 23, 1922
Marquis of Salisbury (C),	June 25, 1895	S. Baldwin (C),	May 22, 1923
A. J. Balfour (C),	July 14, 1902	R. MacDonald (Lab.),	Jan. 22, 1924
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L),	Dec. 5 1905	S. Baldwin (C),	Nov. 5, 1924

The state of parties in the House of Commons after the general election of October, 1924, was as follows (the figures in brackets indicate the position as in January 1927):—Conservatives (Unionists), 419 [411]; Labour, 151 [151]; Liberals, 40 [38]; Independents, 115; total, 615.

II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

England and Wales.—In each county the Crown is represented by H.M. Lieutenant. There is also a sheriff, who represents the executive of the Crown, an under-sheriff, a clerk of the peace and of the County Council, coroners, who are appointed and paid by the County Councils, and other officers. The licensing of persons to sell intoxicating liquors, and the administration of the criminal law—except that which deals with some of the graver offences—are in the hands of the magistrates.

For the purposes of local government England and Wales are divided primarily into sixty-two administrative counties, including the county of London, and eighty-three County Boroughs. The counties are administered by the justices and by a popularly-elected Council, called a County Council, who co-opt a prescribed number of aldermen, either from their own body or from outside it. Aldermen are elected for six years, half of them retiring every third year. A councillor is elected for three years. The jurisdiction of the County Councils covers the administration of higher and (outside certain Boroughs and Urban Districts) elementary education; maintenance of main roads and bridges; work in relation to agriculture (diseases of animals, destructive insects and pests, land drainage, fertilisers and feeding stuffs, small holdings and allotments); provision of mental hospitals and other public health work (schemes for treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases, for maternity and child welfare, and for the welfare of the blind; accommodation and care of mental defectives; prevention of pollution of rivers; and supervision of milk and other food supplies). The control of the county police is vested in a standing joint committee composed of equal numbers of magistrates and of members of the County Council. The Metropolitan police are, however, under the control of the Home Secretary.

Secondly, the administrative counties, with the exception of the County of London, are subdivided into 'County Districts' which are either 'Urban,' that is, Non-County Boroughs or Urban Districts, or 'Rural,' that is, Rural Districts. Generally speaking, an urban district comprises a town or a small area more or less densely populated, and a rural district takes in several country parishes. County District Councils administer the Public Health and Highway Acts, and exercise powers under the Housing Acts. Urban Authorities may also take over the maintenance and repair of main roads from County Councils; provide burial grounds, allotments, baths and washhouses, libraries, open spaces, museums, isolation hospitals, &c.; establish and manage trading services (gas, electricity, water, trams, &c.). Councils of Boroughs which had over 10,000, and of Urban Districts which had over 20,000 people in 1901 are also usually the local authorities for elementary education. Rural District Councils may also make arrangements for an adequate water supply; and exercise any 'urban powers' conferred on them by the Minister of Health.

A number of functions may be exercised in County Districts either by the Councils of the Districts or by the County Councils, according to the populations of the Districts concerned or other considerations.

In every civil parish in a Rural District there is a Parish Meeting, at which every parochial elector may attend and vote. In such parishes of over 300 inhabitants there is in addition a Parish Council. If authorised by the County Council, parishes of less than 300 inhabitants may have Parish Councils. Parish Councils may exercise certain powers and make certain representations as regards allotments, the stopping or diversion of public rights of way, housing, water supply or sewerage, and other questions of public health.

The main central authority in London is the County Council, created

by the Local Government Act of 1888. It has considerable powers in regard to public health, housing, bridges and ferries, asylums, street improvements, parks, main drainage, fire brigade, sanitary control, education, and numerous other matters. It is also the tramway authority for the county. The City Corporation has powers respecting sanitation, police, bridges, justice, &c., in the City of London. London comprises the ancient city with an area of one square mile, and an area of 118 square miles beyond the city, which is divided into 28 metropolitan boroughs, under the London Government Act, 1899, each with a mayor, aldermen, and councillors (women are eligible). The Councils have powers in regard to public health, highways, rating, housing, education, &c., but they are not municipal boroughs in the statutory sense as in the rest of the Kingdom. The County Council has certain powers of control over them.

In all incorporated towns, local business is administered by a municipal Corporation. There are two kinds of municipal boroughs, County Boroughs and Non-County Boroughs. A number of the latter are small boroughs of special and generally ancient jurisdiction. Most of the County Boroughs and a number of the Non-County Boroughs have a separate Court of Quarter Sessions. The County Boroughs are outside the jurisdiction of the County Councils, but in other Municipal Boroughs (as elsewhere in County Districts) these Councils have certain powers and duties. A municipal Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and acts through a Council elected by the burgesses—practically by the ratepayers. The councillors serve for three years (women are eligible), one-third retiring annually; the aldermen are elected by the Council, and the mayor, who serves for one year, also by the Council. A Town Council as an Urban Authority is invested with all the normal powers of an Urban District Council; and in addition certain powers, such as making byelaws or maintaining a separate police force, are conferred either upon all Town Councils or upon Councils of towns of certain sizes, or complying with other conditions, in virtue of their status as Councils of incorporated towns.

Scotland.—A Local Government Act was passed for Scotland in 1889 and followed in its main outlines the English Act of the previous year. The powers of local administration in counties formerly exercised by the Commissioners of Supply, the Justices and Road Trustees were either wholly or in part transferred to County Councils, which took over their duties and responsibilities in 1890. By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, a Local Government Board for Scotland was constituted, consisting of the Secretary for Scotland as President, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Under-Secretary for Scotland, and three other members nominated by the Crown. The latter Act provided that a Parish Council should be established in every parish to take the place of the Parochial Boards. Their principal function is the administration of the Poor Laws, and in addition they exercise powers similar to those of the Parish Councils in England. There were 869 civil parishes in 1921. The powers and duties of the Local Government Board were by the Scottish Board of Health Act, 1919, transferred to the Scottish Board of Health, constituted as in that Act provided. Municipal bodies exist in the towns of Scotland, as in those of England. The Provost corresponds to the Mayor in an English borough, and the Bailies exercise functions analogous to those of Justices in boroughs. There are no Aldermen, *i.e.* members appointed by elected members, on Scottish Town Councils. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 201 (1921 census): (1) Royal Burghs, *i.e.* burghs created by a Charter of the Crown; (2) Parliamentary Burghs, which possess statutory constitutions almost identical with those of the Royal Burghs; (3) Police Burghs, con-

stituted, under a general Police Act. All burghs of whatever class have new Town Councils and their administration is regulated by the Burgh Police (Scotland) and Town Councils (Scotland) Acts or corresponding local Acts.

Area and Population.

I. PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The population was thus distributed at the census, taken June 19, 1921 :—

Divisions	Area in sq. miles	Males	Females	Total Population on June 19, 1921
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	16,977,647	18,703,872	35,681,019
Wales	7,466	1,097,502	1,108,088	2,205,680
Scotland	30,405	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497
Isle of Man	221	27,829	32,955	60,284
Channel Islands	75	41,741	48,489	90,280
Total	89,041	20,491,951	22,427,759	42,919,710

Population at each of the four previous decennial censuses :—

Divisions	1881	1891	1901	1911
England	24,613,926	27,489,228	30,813,043	34,045,290
Wales	1,360,513	1,513,297	1,714,800	2,025,202
Scotland	3,735,573	4,025,647	4,472,103	4,760,904
Isle of Man	53,558	55,608	54,752	52,016
Channel Islands	87,702	92,234	95,618	96,899
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad }	215,374	224,211	367,736	145,729
Total	30,066,646	33,400,225	37,518,052	41,126,040

In 1911, in Wales and Monmouthshire 190,292 persons 3 years of age and upwards, or 7.9 per cent. of the total population, were able to speak Welsh only, and 787,074, or 32.5 per cent., able to speak Welsh and English. In Scotland in 1921, 9,820 persons 3 years of age and upwards could speak Gaelic only, and 148,950 could speak Gaelic and English.

The age distribution of the population of Great Britain in 1921 was as follows :—

Age-group	Numbers in thousands		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5	3,322	472	3,794
5 and under 10	3,519	477	3,996
10 " " 15	3,660	490	4,150
15 " " 20	3,503	478	3,981
20 " " 25	3,151	429	3,580
25 " " 35	5,761	714	6,475
35 " " 45	5,846	633	6,479
45 " " 55	4,420	585	5,005
55 " " 65	2,913	382	3,295
65 " " 70	986	123	1,109
70 " " 75	657	84	741
75 " " 85	572	74	646
85 and upwards	76	11	87
Total	37,886	4,892	42,768

Estimated population of Great Britain and its divisions (exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad) at the end of June:—

Year (30 June)	England and Wales	Scotland	Total of Great Britain
1914	36,960,684	4,747,167	41,707,851
1922	38,158,000	4,904,247	43,062,247
1923	38,403,000	4,901,100	43,304,100
1924	38,746,000	4,881,637	43,627,637
1925	38,890,000	4,893,032	43,783,032
1926 ¹	39,067,000	4,903,300	43,970,300

¹ Provisional figures.

1. England and Wales.

The census population of England and Wales 1801 to 1921:—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801 . .	8,892,536	152	1871 . .	22,712,266	389
1811 . .	10,164,256	174	1881 . .	25,974,439	445
1821 . .	12,000,236	206	1891 . .	29,002,525	497
1831 . .	13,896,797	238	1901 . .	32,527,843	558
1841 . .	15,914,148	273	1911 . .	36,070,492	618
1851 . .	17,927,609	307	1921 . .	37,886,699	649
1861 . .	20,066,224	344			

Population of England and Wales and of the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in 1901, 1911 and 1921. (For areas of administrative counties, etc., 1911, *see* STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1916, p. 17.)

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water). Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administra- tive Counties only
		1901	1911	1921 ¹	1921 ¹
ENGLAND.					
Bedfordshire	302,942	171,707	194,588	206,463	206,462
Berkshire	468,834	259,069	280,794	294,821	292,543
Buckinghamshire . .	479,800	197,046	219,551	236,171	236,171
Cambridgeshire . . .	315,168	120,264	128,322	129,602	129,602
Isle of Ely	238,073	64,495	69,752	78,817	78,817
Cheshire	667,950	835,941	965,967	1,025,724	925,327
Cornwall	868,167	322,334	323,094	320,705	320,705
Cumberland	973,066	266,938	265,746	273,173	220,463
Derbyshire	650,369	599,094	683,423	714,662	584,806
Devonshire	1,671,364	662,196	699,703	709,614	439,996
Dorsetshire	625,612	202,063	223,266	223,160	223,160
Durham	649,244	1,187,474	1,369,860	1,479,033	943,718
Essex	979,532	1,083,998	1,350,881	1,470,257	920,141
Gloucestershire . . .	805,794	708,439	736,118	767,651	329,846
Hampshire *	958,896	717,164	862,393	910,252	410,213
Isle of Wight	94,146	82,418	88,186	94,666	94,666

* Administrative County of Southampton.

¹ Corrected figures.

AREA AND POPULATION

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	Area in Statute Acres, 1921 (Land and Inland Water) Counties, including County Boroughs	Census Population			
		Counties, including County Boroughs			Administrative Counties only. 1921
		1901	1911	1921	
ENGLAND (cont) —					
Herefordshire	538,924	114,125	114,269	113,189	113,189
Hertfordshire	404,523	258,423	311,284	333,195	333,195
Huntingdonshire . . .	233,985	54,125	55,777	54,741	54,741
Kent	975,965	961,139	1,045,591	1,111,666	1,117,929
Lancashire	1,194,555	4,378,293	4,756,644	4,927,484	1,746,238
Leicestershire	532,779	437,490	476,553	494,469	260,326
Lincolnshire—					
The parts of Holland . .	263,355	77,610	82,280	85,254	85,254
The parts of Kesteven . .	469,142	103,962	107,832	108,250	108,250
The parts of Lindsey . .	972,796	318,450	373,848	403,698	260,301
London	74,850	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,223	4,484,523
Middlesex	148,692	792,476	1,126,465	1,253,002	1,253,002
Monmouthshire	349,552	298,076	299,719	450,794	358,486
Norfolk	1,315,064	476,553	499,116	504,293	322,932
Northamptonshire . . .	585,148	294,506	303,797	302,404	211,509
Soke of Peterborough . .	53,464	41,122	44,718	46,959	46,959
Northumberland	1,291,515	603,119	696,893	746,096	407,317
Nottinghamshire	540,123	514,459	604,098	641,149	378,525
Oxfordshire	479,220	179,962	189,484	189,615	182,579
Rutlandshire	97,273	19,700	20,346	18,376	18,376
Shropshire	861,800	239,783	246,307	243,062	243,062
Somersetshire	1,037,594	434,950	478,000	465,710	397,041
Staffordshire	741,318	1,183,998	1,279,649	1,343,877	710,865
Suffolk, East	557,353	255,600	277,155	291,073	211,702
Suffolk, West	390,916	117,553	116,905	108,985	106,985
Surrey	461,838	653,661	845,578	930,086	739,402
Sussex, East	530,555	450,979	487,070	532,187	261,284
Sussex, West	401,916	151,276	176,303	195,810	195,810
Warwickshire	605,275	1,083,069	1,247,418	1,380,977	342,376
Westmorland	504,917	64,409	63,575	65,746	65,746
Wiltshire	864,101	271,334	286,822	292,208	292,208
Worcestershire	457,352	363,490	387,688	405,442	301,115
Yorkshire, East Riding . .	750,115	335,007	432,759	460,880	173,780
Yorkshire, North Riding .	1,362,058	377,338	419,546	456,436	325,366
Yorkshire, West Riding . .	1,773,529	2,761,321	3,045,377	3,181,174	1,508,379
York, City of	3,730	77,914	82,282	84,039	84,039
Totals	32,559,868	30,813,043	34,045,290	35,631,019	23,536,098
WALES					
Anglesey	176,830	50,606	50,928	51,744	51,744
Brecknockshire	469,281	54,213	59,287	61,222	61,222
Cardiganshire	443,189	61,073	59,379	60,381	60,381
Carmarthenshire	583,472	135,328	160,406	175,073	175,073
Carmarvonshire	366,005	125,649	125,043	130,976	130,976
Denbighshire	426,080	131,582	144,743	154,842	154,842
Flintshire	168,707	81,485	92,705	106,617	106,617
Glamorganshire	520,456	859,931	1,120,910	1,252,481	814,627
Merionethshire	422,372	48,852	45,565	45,087	45,087
Montgomeryshire	510,110	54,901	53,146	51,268	51,268
Pembrokeshire	393,003	87,894	89,960	91,973	91,973
Radnorshire	301,165	23,281	22,590	23,517	23,517
Total Wales (12 Counties)	4,760,470	1,714,800	2,025,202	2,205,680	1,767,826
Totals—					
England and Wales	37,340,338	32,527,843	36,070,492	37,836,699	25,304,524

The area and population of the County Boroughs, and more important other Boroughs, are given in the following table. The County Boroughs are designated by the letters C.B.

	Area in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1925
		1911	1921	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	3,427	45,029	48,595	43,600
Ashton-under-Lyne	1,845	45,172	48,835	43,910
Barnsley (C.B.)	2,885	50,614	53,661	71,170
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	68,770	74,244	73,470
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	69,178	68,669	69,010
Bedford	2,223	89,188	40,212	41,440
Birkenhead (C.B.)	3,909	180,794	145,577	155,500
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	43,601	840,202	919,144	945,000
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,420	188,052	126,643	126,000
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	60,746	99,039	80,750
Bolton (C.B.)	15,200	180,851	178,683	180,400
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	69,876	76,487	83,260
Bournemouth (C.B.)	6,545	79,183	91,761	85,840
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	22,881	288,458	285,961	290,200
Brighton (C.B.)	2,545	131,287	141,430	137,800 ¹
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	18,486	357,114	376,975	385,700 ¹
Burnley (C.B.)	4,620	106,765	103,157	112,300
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,203	48,266	48,909	49,530
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	59,040	56,403	56,700 ¹
Cambridge	5,457	55,812	59,264	59,020
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	24,626	23,737	23,270 ¹
Carlisle (C.B.)	4,488	52,225	52,710	55,160 ¹
Chatham	4,356	42,260	42,013	41,740 ¹
Cheltenham	4,726	48,942	48,430	48,770
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	89,023	40,802	41,670
Chesterfield	8,474	53,389	61,232	65,800
Colchester	11,338	43,452	43,393	44,200 ¹
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	4,147	106,849	128,157	129,100
Crewe	2,184	44,980	46,497	47,700
Croydon (C.B.)	9,012	169,551	190,684	199,800
Darlington (C.B.)	4,614	57,328	65,842	60,180
Darwen	5,959	40,832	37,906	38,850
Derby (C.B.)	5,272	128,410	129,796	134,400 ¹
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	58,351	54,160	54,570
Doncaster	4,831	48,455	54,364	55,610
Dover	1,948	43,645	39,995	40,480 ¹
Dudley (C.B.)	3,546	51,079	55,894	58,810
Ealing	2,946	61,222	67,755	91,000 ¹
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,474	52,542	62,028	55,000
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	188,487	143,246	147,200
Eccles	2,037	41,944	44,242	45,960
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	59,092	59,582	59,820 ¹
Folkestone	2,482	33,502	37,535	34,250
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,182	116,917	125,142	129,000
Gillingham	4,988	52,252	54,026	49,600 ¹
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	50,085	51,330	53,060
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	55,905	60,700	57,890
Grimshy (C.B.)	2,868	74,659	82,855	87,190
Halford (C.B.)	13,984	101,553	99,127	97,860 ¹
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	61,145	66,495	60,470
Hornsey	2,875	84,592	87,659	87,310
Hove	1,543	42,173	46,505	45,000
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	107,821	110,102	112,100
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	73,932	79,371	83,120
Keighley	3,802	43,487	41,921	41,020
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	9,042	277,991	287,150	297,800

¹ Excluding non-civilians.² Extended Oct. 1926.

	Areas in Statute Acres, 1921	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1925.
		1911	1921	
ENGLAND—continued.				
Lancaster	3,506	41,410	40,212	40,140 ¹
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	28,090	454,155	458,232	472,900
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	8,582	227,222	234,143	242,100
Leigh	6,509	44,103	45,582	46,910
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	61,346	66,042	66,600 ¹
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	21,242	753,353	802,940	856,000
Lowestoft	3,327	37,886	41,323	40,150
Luton	3,132	49,078	57,075	59,280
Maidstone	4,008	35,475	37,216	39,180 ¹
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	21,690	714,385	730,307	755,800
Mansfield	7,068	30,888	44,416	47,000
Margate	2,463	28,458	46,480	28,080
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,159	119,910	131,070	136,200
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	3,452	266,603	275,009	286,300 ¹
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,504	33,691	92,358	96,420 ¹
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	90,064	90,895	93,780 ¹
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,893	121,490	120,661	124,000
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,935	259,901	262,624	270,600
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	147,483	144,913	146,200
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	4,719	53,048	57,036	57,090
Plymouth (C.B.)	5,711	207,449	210,036	192,100 ¹
Portsmouth (C.B.)	7,964	233,573	247,234	232,900 ¹
Preston (C.B.)	3,964	117,088	117,406	122,900
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	87,603	92,278	93,670 ¹
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	91,423	90,316	92,100
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,957	62,483	68,022	70,600
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	96,551	102,640	109,600
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	231,357	234,045	244,700
Scarborough	2,727	37,224	46,179	38,210
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	24,930	490,183	490,639	526,900 ¹
Smethwick (C.B.)	1,929	70,694	75,760	78,840
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	145,096	160,994	168,600
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.)	7,082	70,676	106,010	98,060
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	69,643	76,621	74,260
South Shields (C.B.)	2,399	108,647	116,635	124,600
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	119,370	123,309	125,900
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	58,521	64,126	63,000
Stoke-on-Trent (C.B.)	11,142	234,534	240,428	273,900
Sunderland (C.B.)	3,357	151,159	159,055	166,000
Swindon	4,265	50,751	54,920	56,880
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,372	53,816	63,770	66,180
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,060	51,511	52,891	53,960
Wallasey (C.B.)	3,324	78,504	90,809	91,720
Wallasey	3,420	41,461	42,995	45,620
Walsall (C.B.)	7,483	92,115	96,926	102,300
Warrington (C.B.)	3,057	72,166	76,811	77,970 ¹
West Bromwich (C.B.)	5,859	68,332	73,647	79,490
West Ham (C.B.)	4,683	239,030	300,860	313,500
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,684	63,923	68,641	71,590
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	89,152	89,421	91,010
Wimbledon	3,221	54,966	61,418	53,170
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	3,525	95,328	102,342	108,800
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	47,932	48,333	50,230
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	32,232	34,039	34,630 ¹
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	6,489	132,259	200,184	227,100 ¹
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	80,990	80,116	82,920
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	143,997	157,564	163,200

¹ Excluding non-civilians.

The following table shows the distribution of the urban and rural population of England and Wales in 1901, 1911, and 1921 :—

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban Districts ¹	Rural Districts ¹	Urban ¹	Rural ¹
1901	32,527,848	25,058,355	7,469,483	77.0	23.0
1911	36,070,492	28,162,936	7,907,556	78.1	21.9
1921	37,886,699	30,035,417	7,851,282	79.3	20.7

¹ As existing at each census.

The municipal and parliamentary City of London, coinciding with the registration City of London, has an area of 675 acres. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the Census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London,' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), was :—

—	1901	1911	1921	1925 ²
Registration London.	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,602,000 ³
'Outer Ring' . . .	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,140,212 ³
'Greater London' ¹ . .	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,480,201	7,742,212 ³

¹ Area 448,449 acres. ² Estimated for middle of year. ³ Excluding non-civilians

For occupation statistics of the population in England and Wales aged 12 years and upwards in 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 17.

2. Scotland.

Area 29,796 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, but excluding inland water 609 square miles.

Population (including military in the barracks and seamen on board vessels in the harbours) at the dates of the several censuses :—

Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile	Date of Enumeration	Population	Pop. per sq. mile
1801	1,608,420	54	1871	3,360,018	113
1811	1,805,864	60	1881	3,735,573	125
1821	2,091,521	70	1891	4,025,647	135
1831	2,364,386	79	1901	4,472,103	150
1841	2,620,184	88	1911	4,760,904	160
1851	2,888,742	97	1921	4,882,497	164
1861	3,062,294	100			

The number of married persons in 1921 was 1,677,846 (833,393 males and 844,453 females), and widowed, 291,375 (88,810 males and 202,565 females).

There are 33 civil counties, as follows :—

	Area in Statute Acres	Census Population			Estimated Population mid-1926
		1901 Total	1911 Total	1921 Total	
1. Aberdeen (includ Aberdeen)	1,261,521	304,489	312,177	301,016	293,000
2. Argyll	1,990,472	73,642	70,902	76,862	79,100
3. Ayr	724,523	254,468	268,337	299,273	309,100
4. Banff	403,053	61,488	61,402	57,298	54,200
5. Berwick	292,535	30,824	29,643	28,246	27,000
6. Bute	189,658	18,787	18,186	33,711	18,100
7. Caithness	438,833	33,870	32,010	28,285	25,900
8. Clackmannan	84,927	82,029	81,121	32,542	32,600
9. Dunbarton	157,433	113,865	139,331	150,861	150,800
10. Dumfries	680,302	72,371	72,825	75,370	75,100
11. East Lothian (Haddington) .	170,971	38,665	43,254	47,487	48,000
12. Fife	322,844	218,840	267,739	292,925	297,500
13. Forfar (including Dundee) .	559,037	284,082	281,417	271,052	269,800
14. Inverness	2,695,094	90,104	87,272	82,455	78,500
15. Kincardine	244,482	40,923	41,008	41,779	42,100
16. Kinross	52,410	9,981	7,527	7,963	8,000
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	39,333	38,367	37,155	35,800
18. Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,521	1,339,327	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,573,900
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	488,796	507,666	500,377	510,200
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,981	44,800	43,427	41,557	39,800
21. Nairn	104,252	9,291	9,319	8,790	8,400
22. Orkney	240,847	28,699	25,897	24,111	22,400
23. Peebles	222,240	15,066	15,258	15,332	15,100
24. Perth	1,595,802	123,283	124,342	125,503	125,200
25. Renfrew	153,332	268,980	314,552	298,904	292,600
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	76,450	77,864	70,818	68,200
27. Roxburgh	426,028	48,804	47,192	41,989	43,000
28. Selkirk	170,798	23,356	24,601	22,607	21,200
29. Shetland	352,319	28,166	27,911	25,520	23,900
30. Stirling	288,842	142,291	160,991	161,719	160,700
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	21,440	20,179	17,802	16,300
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow) .	76,861	65,708	80,155	83,992	84,800
33. Wigtown	311,984	32,635	31,998	30,783	29,600
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,472,103	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,908,300

The birthplaces of the 1921 population were Scotland, 4,466,711; England, 189,385; Wales, 4,891; Ireland, 159,020; British Colonies, etc., 25,440; foreign countries, 32,652 (including 20,223 aliens.)

The 'urban' population of Scotland in 1921 is defined as the population of localities containing over 1,000 persons, and are burghs, special scavenging districts, or special lighting districts. On this basis the 'urban' population was 3,771,762 or 77·3 per cent. of the total, and the 'rural' population 1,110,735 or 22·7 per cent. Population of the principal burghs:—

Burghs.	Census Population		Estimated Population mid-1926	Burghs	Census Population.		Estimated Population mid-1926
	1911	1921			1911	1921	
Glasgow	784,496	1,084,174	1,052,200	Coatbridge	43,286	43,909	45,200
Edinburgh	320,318	420,264	424,600	Dunfermline	29,713	39,899	41,100
Dundee	165,004	168,315	170,200	Kirkcaldy	39,601	39,591	40,400
Aberdeen	163,891	158,903	157,000	Hamilton	33,644	39,420	39,000
Paisley	84,455	84,837	86,700	Kilmarnock	34,728	35,763	35,900
Greenock	75,140	81,123	81,700	Ayr	32,906	35,747	37,200
Motherwell	40,380	68,869	70,900	Falkirk	33,574	33,808	34,800
Clydebank	37,548	46,506	46,200	Perth	35,854	33,208	32,900

The number of houses in 1921 was: occupied, 1,057,609; unoccupied, 51,835; building, 10,628; total, 1,120,072.

For the occupations of the population of Scotland aged 12 years and upwards, according to the census of 1921, see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1925, p. 19.

3. Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The population of these Islands was found to be as follows at the successive censuses —

Islands	Census Population			Area in Statute Acres, 1921
	1901	1911	1921	
Isle of Man	54,752	52,016	60,284	141,263
Jersey	52,576	51,898	49,701	28,717
Guernsey, Herm, and Jethou	40,474	41,858	38,315	16,018
Alderney	2,062	2,561	1,598	1,962
Sark, Brechou, and Lihou	506	582	616	1,386
Total	150,370	148,915	150,514	189,346

II. MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1. Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

England and Wales.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1921	37,886,699 ¹	848,814	33,618	453,629	320,852
1922	38,158,000	780,124	34,138	486,780	299,524
1923	38,408,000	758,131	31,522	444,785	292,408
1924	38,746,000	729,938	30,296	473,235	296,416
1925	38,890,000	710,582	28,896	472,841	295,689
1926 ²	39,067,000	694,897	29,016	453,795	279,321

¹ Census figures for June 19.

² Provisional figures.

In 1926 the proportion of male to female births was 1,041 male to 1,000 female

Scotland.

Year	Estimated Population at 30th June	Total Births	Illegitimate Births	Deaths	Marriages
1921	4,882,497 ¹	123,201	8,757	66,210	39,243
1922	4,904,456	115,085	7,881	72,905	34,375
1923	4,901,100	111,902	7,477	63,283	35,200
1924	4,881,637	106,900	7,086	70,357	32,328
1925	4,893,032	104,137	6,881	65,507	32,473
1926	4,896,638	102,450	7,045	63,775	31,241

¹ Census figures

Proportion of male to female births in 1925 was 1,054 to 1,000.

2. *Emigration and Immigration.*

In the thirty-eight years 1815-1852, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 3,463,592. Up to 1852 the emigration returns made no distinction between British subjects and foreigners. From 1853 to 1924 inclusive, the number of passengers of British origin, *to places out of Europe*, was 15,261,000; and the number of foreigners, to such places, was 6,324,000, total, 21,585,000. Figures of the *passenger traffic* to and from non-European countries in recent years¹ are given as follows:—

	Outward			Inward			Balance outward.
	British subjects	Aliens	Total	British subjects	Aliens	Total	Total
1922	248,287	95,837	344,124	148,405	76,057	224,462	119,162
1923	327,567	125,718	453,285	147,184	63,325	210,509	252,776
1924	263,480	107,826	371,306	175,069	78,368	253,437	117,874
1925	250,314	104,609	354,923	163,253	77,081	241,189	113,734
1926	254,009	118,409	372,418	160,680	76,699	237,379	165,039

¹ For pre-war figures see STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK for 1926, p. 19.

The number of British emigrants (excluding persons only temporarily absent) to places out of Europe was 140,594 in 1925, 166,601 in 1926, and the immigrants of British nationality into Great Britain was 56,835 in 1925, 51,068 in 1926.

The destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in non-European countries in 1926 were mainly the United States (28,740) (29,549 in 1925), British North America (49,632) (38,662 in 1925), Australia (44,513) (35,006 in 1925), New Zealand (16,565) (11,730 in 1925), British South Africa (8,295) (7,004 in 1925), India and Ceylon (6,799) (6,584 in 1925). The bulk of the aliens travelled to the United States, 73,836 in 1925, and 71,677 in 1926.

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and *European countries (including all ports in the Mediterranean and Black Seas)* in recent years is given as follows:—

Year	Passengers				Balance Inward or Outward
	To U.K		From U.K		
	By Sea	By Air	By Sea	By Air	
1922	916,398	—	898,182	—	18,216 inward.
1923	1,103,016	—	1,038,154	—	35,188 "
1924	1,172,951	9,563	1,181,368	8,295	41,588 "
1925	1,257,510	11,295	1,229,595	9,426	27,915 "
1926	1,800,095	12,809	1,251,119	12,715	49,070 "

Religion.

1. *England and Wales.*

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disabilities on account of religion do not attach to any class of British subjects. Under the Welsh Church Acts, 1914 and 1919, the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire was disestablished as from March 31, 1920, and

Wales was formed into a separate Archbishopric. Property belonging to the Church in Wales, and a sum of 1,000,000*l.* provided by Parliament, were assigned to a temporary body not exceeding three persons, called the Welsh Commissioners, for distribution to a body representing the Church (called the Representative Body), and to certain other authorities including the University of Wales.

The King is by law the supreme governor of the Church in England, possessing the right, regulated by statute, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 3 archbishops (at the head of the three 'provinces' of Canterbury, York and Wales) and 46 bishops, and 29 suffragan bishops in England and Wales. Each archbishop has also his own particular diocese, wherein he exercises episcopal, as in his province he exercises archiepiscopal jurisdiction. Under the bishops are 32 deans and 110 archdeacons. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, there is a National Assembly, called 'the Church Assembly,' in England, consisting of a House of Bishops, a House of Clergy, and a House of Laymen, which has power to legislate regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, which in turn consist of the bishops (forming an Upper House), archdeacons, and deans, and a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy (forming the Lower House). The House of Laymen is elected by the lay members of the Diocesan Conference. Parochial affairs are managed by a Parochial Church Meeting and Church Council. Every measure passed by the Church Assembly must be submitted to an Ecclesiastical Committee, consisting of fifteen members of the House of Lords, nominated by the Lord Chancellor, and fifteen members of the House of Commons nominated by the Speaker. This Committee reports on each measure to Parliament, and the measure becomes law if each House of Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

The number of civil parishes (districts for which a separate poor rate is or can be made) at the census of 1911 was 14,614. These, however, in most cases, do not coincide with ecclesiastical parishes, which have lost their old importance. Of such parishes there were (1925) 14,529, inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Each parish has its church, presided over by an incumbent or minister, who must be in priest's orders, and who is known as rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according to his relation to the temporalities of his parish. Private persons possess the right of presentation to 6,547 benefices; the patronage of the others belongs mainly to the King, the bishops and cathedrals, the Lord Chancellor, and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1925 there were about 13,907 beneficed clergy, and over 7,000 curates, etc. The contributions in the Church of England in 1925 amounted to 10,248,864*l.*

Of 34,975 churches and chapels registered for the solemnisation of marriage at the end of 1924, 16,249 belonged to the Established Church and the Church in Wales and 18,726 to other religious denominations. Of the marriages celebrated in 1924, 57·8 per cent. were in the Established Church and the Church in Wales, 5·5 per cent. in the Roman Catholic Church, 12·2 per cent. were Nonconformist marriages, 0·03 per cent. were Quaker marriages 6·7 per cent. Jewish, and 23·8 per cent. civil marriages in Registrar's Office.

The following is a summary of recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man :—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full Members	Ministers in Charge	Local and Lay Preachers	Sunday School Teachers	Sunday School Scholars and Bible Class
Wesleyan Methodist .	2,389,000	490,000	2,680	19,060	118,000	840,000
Primitive Methodist .	—	217,000	1,100	14,060	55,000	408,000
United Methodist .	—	154,000	710	4,710	87,000	253,000
Independent Methodist	48,000	8,500	375	—	3,000	25,000
Wesleyan Reform Union	56,000	8,000	25	428	2,400	22,000
Congregational . . .	1,727,000	451,000	2,883	4,886	68,000	606,000
Baptist	1,982,000	414,000	1,925	4,871	53,000	531,000
Presbyterian	184,000	84,000	360	—	7,400	64,000
Calvinistic Methodist .	560,000	189,000	1,160	208	24,000	161,000
Moravian	11,000	3,000	40	2	600	4,000
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion .	18,000	1,700	27	46	300	2,700
Churches of Christ . .	—	16,000	—	2,000	1,700	19,000
Society of Friends . .	—	19,000	—	—	2,000	15,000
Anglican (in England) .	5,400,000	2,294,000	—	—	171,000	1,956,000

The Unitarians have about 350 places of worship, the Catholic Apostolic Church over 80, the New Jerusalem Church about 75. The Salvation Army, a religious body with a semi-military organisation, carries on both spiritual and social work at home and abroad, and had (December, 1925) about 31,054 officers and *employees*, 14,719 corps and outposts, and 97,598 local officers, their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 554,930 sittings. There are about 300,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with about 200 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales are estimated at 1,930,000. There are (1924) four archbishops (of whom one is a cardinal), thirteen bishops, and four bishops auxiliary; about 4,000 priests (not all officiating); and over 1,900 churches, chapels, and stations.

2. Scotland.

The Church of Scotland (established in 1560 and confirmed in 1688) is presbyterian, the ministers all being of equal rank. There is in each parish a kirk session, consisting of the minister, and of several laymen called elders. There are 84 presbyteries (formed by groups of parishes), meeting frequently throughout the year, and these are grouped in 16 synods, which meet half-yearly and can be appealed to against the decisions of the presbyteries. The supreme court is the General Assembly, which consists of over 750 members, partly clerical and partly lay chosen by the different presbyteries, with a few representatives from royal burghs and universities. It meets annually in May (under the presidency of a Moderator appointed by the Assembly the Sovereign being represented by a nobleman known as Lord High Commissioner), and sits for ten days. Any matters not decided during this period may be left to a Commission.

The number of parishes is 1,470, and the number of churches, chapels, and stations about 1,700. Under regulations enacted by the General Assembly, the parishioners choose their own ministers. The voluntary contributions of the congregations for religious and charitable purposes in 1925 amounted to 771,300*l*. The number of communicants in 1925 was about 760,000; ministers, about 1,800; lay missionaries, 90; Sunday scholars, 196,000; attending Bible classes, 63,000.

On October 31, 1900, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland constituted themselves into the United Free Church of Scotland. A minority, representing 26 congregations, continued to regard themselves as the Free Church of Scotland, and had in 1925, 130 congregations and stations, 100 ministers and probationers, and one college. Contributions to schemes amounted to 21,473*l.*, and other income to 24,895*l.* The United Church had, on December 31, 1925, 1,455 congregations, and 44 preaching stations; 536,407 members, besides adherents; 2,028 Sunday schools, with 24,853 teachers and 190,230 scholars in attendance. The Church courts are the General Assembly, 12 synods, 63 presbyteries, and 2 continental presbyteries. Revenue in 1924-25 was about 1,560,000*l.* The Church has three theological colleges (at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen) with 19 professors and lecturers. The United Church's foreign mission agents (including natives) exceed 6,000, and income 480,000*l.* There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1925, 7 bishoprics, 423 churches and missions, 352 clergy, and 60,266 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1924) two archbishops, four bishops and one bishop-auxiliary; about 600 priests, 450 churches, chapels, and stations, and about 600,000 adherents.

The proportion of marriages in Scotland according to the rites of the various Churches in 1924 was: Established, 41·7 per cent.; United Free, 23·7; Roman Catholic, 11·9; Episcopal, 3·0; others, 6·6; irregular, 12·2.

Instruction.

University Education.

In *England* the highest education is given at the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the former having 22 colleges and 3 private halls, and the latter 17 colleges and 1 hall; the university of Durham, with a college of medicine and of science at Newcastle; the university of London, with 2 Incorporated Colleges, 34 "Schools," and 23 Institutions giving instruction in 8 faculties; the Victoria University (Manchester), the Birmingham University, the Liverpool University, the Leeds University, the Sheffield University, the Bristol University, and the University of Reading, which started in 1860 as a college for art classes. There are also University Colleges at Exeter, 60 lecturers, &c., 425 students, 1926-27; Nottingham (founded 1881), 159 lecturers, and 2,754 students, 1926-27; Southampton (founded 1850), 53 lecturers, &c., 800 students, 1926-27; and Leicester (opened in 1923), 22 lecturers, &c., 200 students, 1926-27. There are special Agricultural Colleges at Carlisle, Cirencester, Glasgow, Newport (Shropshire), Kingston-on-Soar (Derby), Wye (Kent), Uckfield (Sussex), and Ripley (Surrey). The university of *Wales* has 4 colleges (Cardiff, Aberystwyth, Bangor and Swansea). In *Scotland* there are 4 universities, viz., at St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh. The Carnegie Trust, founded in 1901 with a capital of 2,000,000*l.*, has an annual income of 100,000*l.*, of which half is devoted to the equipment and expansion of the Scottish Universities and half to assisting students. The following table gives the approximate number of professors, lecturers, &c., and students of the Universities for 1926-1927. (The dates of foundation are given in brackets.)

Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students	Universities	Number of Professors, &c.	Number of Students
<i>England—</i>			<i>Scotland—</i>		
Oxford	153 ¹	4,353 ²	St Andrews (1411)	116	686
Cambridge	361	4,663 ²	Glasgow (1450)	260	4,691
Durham (1831)	261	1,812	Aberdeen (1494)	132	1,848
London (1836)	1,081 ³	9,400 ⁴	Edinburgh (1582)	291	3,843
Manchester (1880)	262	2,359	<i>Total for Scotland</i>	790	10,563
Birmingham (1900)	195	1,454			
Liverpool (1903)	386	2,049			
Leeds (1904)	305	1,547			
Sheffield (1908)	179	2,126 ⁴	Wales (1903)	358	2,839
Bristol (1909)	187	892			
Reading (1926)	117	1,653	<i>Totals of above</i>	4,679	45,210
<i>Total for England</i>	3,427	40,808			

¹ Comprising 252 University Professors and Readers, and 526 'Recognised Teachers.'

² Undergraduates.

³ Internal students. In addition there are external students, i.e., matriculated students who have not taken a degree nor been registered as internal students. The number of these is not ascertainable but is probably greater than 9,000.

⁴ Includes evening students.

⁵ Excluding College Tutors.

At most of the Universities and University Colleges women students are admitted on equal terms with men. There are, however, several colleges exclusively for female Students:—Bedford (71 teachers, &c., 600 students), Royal Holloway (38 teachers, 201 students) and Westfield Colleges (14 teachers, &c., 143 students) in London; Newnham (15 teachers, &c., 281 students) and Girton (14 teachers, &c., 248 students) Colleges in Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall (13 teachers, &c., 187 students), Somerville College (8 teachers, &c., 184 students), St. Hugh's College (9 tutors, 149 students), St. Hilda's College (10 teachers, 111 students), in Oxford. The Society of Oxford Home Students numbered 220 students in 1927. Women were first admitted to membership of Oxford University, and to take degrees, in October, 1920.

Secondary and Technical Education, &c.

England and Wales.—The latest available statistics for secondary schools are as follows:

	Total Efficient Schools	Schools on Grant List	Total Pupils in Efficient Schools			Full-Time Teachers. (Grant List)
			Boys	Girls	Total	
1922-3	1,600	1,264	216,544	203,129	419,673	18,485
1923-4	1,631	1,270	217,798	200,327	418,125	18,658
1924-5	1,667	1,284	221,924	199,764	421,688	19,069

The number of secondary schools on the grant list in 1926 was 1,310, with 367,290 pupils and 19,069 full-time teachers.

Included among the non-grant-receiving schools were 169 endowed schools and schools of a similar type, 23 schools controlled by Roman Catholic Orders, 95 private schools, one controlled by an educational company, and 95 preparatory schools (i.e., preparatory to secondary schools proper). Of the 1,284 schools on the grant list, 1,280 received grant on the full scale, one condition of which is provision of free places, normally 25 per cent. of the number of entrants in the previous year.

A special grant made in September 1924 in regard to the number of free places in excess of 25 per cent. of the number of pupils in grant-aided schools, was withdrawn after 1925-26.

In the year ending March 31, 1925, there were 44 larger Technical Institutes for advanced courses with 4,074 full-time students, and 95 Day Technical Institutes with 9,223 full-time and 3,691 part-time students. In addition there were 4,147 schools giving part-time technical and other

instruction to 680,943 pupils, and 88 separate Day Continuation Schools (78 in 1922). Among other institutions providing technical, commercial and other instruction were 89 junior technical schools with 11,954 pupils, and 6 nautical schools. There was in 1924-25 a total of 174 Schools of Art with 47,663 students and 49 art-classes. In the same year there were 110 training institutions for teachers with 16,881 students (15,255 for elementary schools, 811 for secondary schools and 815 as teachers of domestic subjects).

The Universities in 1924-25 supervised 5 University Extension Courses for 56 classes with 1,184 students.

The total expenditure by local authorities on higher education in 1924-25 was 14,581,828*l.*, and the expenditure for London was 2,628,914*l.*, and is estimated at 2,638,770 for 1927-28.

Scotland—In 1924 there were 249 secondary schools (210 with preparatory departments) with a total accommodation of 179,814; the average number of scholars on the registers being 156,272 (76,842 post primary). The number of students attending Central Institutions in 1923-24 were 6,975 day students and 11,925 evening students (in 1922-23, 7,157 day and 12,492 evening students). Continuation Classes numbered 946 (874 in 1922-23) with a total attendance of 123,780 pupils. The number of teachers in secondary schools at March 31, 1924, was 6,103, including 3,195 University Graduates.

Elementary Education.

England and Wales.—In the year 1924-25 the number of schools (public elementary, special, and certified efficient) for elementary education was 21,310, with provision for 142 new schools. In 1925 there were 9,031 Council schools with accommodation for 4,416,662 pupils, and 11,703 voluntary schools with accommodation for 2,646,131 pupils; total ordinary public elementary schools 20,734, with accommodation for 7,062,793 pupils. The average attendance for the year 1924-25 at these schools was about 4,940,461. The number of scholars on the registers in 1924 was. 211,848 aged under 5; 4,037,105 aged 5 and under 12; 1,361,159 aged 12 and over. The number of teachers, 1923-24, was 159,662, of whom 116,888 were certificated, 32,882 are uncertificated and 11,448 were supplementary. The number of public elementary schools on March 31, 1925, was 20,734, with 5,581,468 pupils on the registers. There were 165,262 teachers, of whom 117,380 were certificated.

There were 547 'special' schools in 1924-25, comprising 72 for the blind, with accommodation for 4,081 pupils; 49 for the deaf, with accommodation for 4,574 pupils; 197 for the mentally defective, accommodation 16,746; 223 for the physically defective, accommodation 17,504; and 6 for epileptic children with accommodation for 525 pupils. There were also 59 Poor Law schools, 27 nursery schools and 256 play centres.

The number of meals provided in 1924-25 for necessitous children was 10,236,718 as compared with 10,975,000 in 1923-24, and the total number of children in public elementary schools who were medically examined in 1924 was 2,420,305.

Upwards of 100 new school clinics were opened in 1924-25, making a total of nearly 1,200 clinics. There were 1,844 medical officers, 511 dentists and 4,368 nurses employed for whole or part time.

The expenditure of local authorities for elementary education in 1924-25 was 58,917,696*l.*; for London it was estimated to be 10,318,929*l.*, and the estimate of gross expenditure for 1927-28 is 9,878,642*l.*

Scotland.—In 1924 there were 2,895 Primary Schools with an accommodation of 870,000 scholars and the average attendance of 587,000. The average number on the registers was 656,000.

On July 31, 1924, there were 31 special schools and special classes attached to 57 ordinary schools, and the number of defective children under instruction was 8,147 (3,319 in 1913), of which 4,569 were physically defective and 3,278 were mentally defective. There were also 4 schools for blind children and 9 for deaf mutes and 1 school for both combined. The total number of children under instruction was 998 (292 blind and 706 deaf mutes). In December, 1924, there were 35 reformatory and industrial schools with a total of 2,832 boys and girls, excluding 380 voluntary scholars.

As at March 31, 1924, there were 17,744 certificated primary school teachers and 64 assistant teachers. There were in 1924-25, 4 training centres and 3 training colleges with 2,496 senior students; the number of junior students admitted under the new regulations was 834.

The total ordinary expenditure of Education authorities during 1922-23 was £10,518,020, including £7,039,258 on account of salaries and retiring allowances of teachers.

Justice and Crime.

England and Wales.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is the ultimate authority in most cases, civil and criminal, in England and Wales, and in others, where there is an appeal to the House of Lords, the penultimate. It exercises its power through the High Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, and (in a sense) a variety of subordinate local courts. The principal courts having criminal jurisdiction are the petty sessional courts, the general or quarter sessions, the courts of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, more popularly known as 'assizes,' and the Central Criminal Court, which is the Assize Court for London in the widest sense, including 'the City' and other neighbouring counties, and is also the Quarter Sessions for the City. Two or more justices of the peace, the Lord Mayor or any alderman of the City of London, or any stipendiary magistrate, sitting in a court house, constitute a petty sessional court. The courts of quarter sessions are held four times a year by the justices of the county. Two justices constitute a court, but usually a larger number attend. Women may be justices. Certain cities and boroughs have a court of quarter sessions, with similar jurisdiction to that of the county justices in quarter sessions, in which the recorder of the borough is the judge. The assize courts are constituted by Judges of the High Court (or in some cases by King's Counsel having His Majesty's special commission). These go on circuit twice or four times a year, visiting every county in turn, and hearing and determining all civil cases entered for trial and all criminal cases presented by the Grand Jury of the County or Riding, city or borough. Except in cases of treason when the trial is 'at bar,' before the Lord Chief Justice and two or more judges of the King's Bench Division, criminal cases are tried by a jury, and the jury, subject to the direction of the Judge on points of law, are the sole judges of the facts of the case. Women serve on juries. The sessions of the Central Criminal Court are held at least twelve times a year and more often if necessary. The Recorder and the Common Serjeant, and, if the number of the prisoners makes it necessary, the judge of the City of London Court, sit on the first two days, after which they are joined by one or more of the judges of the High Court on the rota, for whom capital and certain other cases are reserved. Criminal cases of special importance or complexity arising in any part of the country may, by direction of at least two High Court judges, be brought for trial in the King's Bench Division. A petty sessional court deals summarily with minor offences, some of which are practically civil and can be reviewed

by the judges. All offences are usually investigated by a petty sessional court before being tried at the sessions or the assizes, but with the consent of the accused, justices can dispose of many felonies. To every sessions, assize, and to every sitting of the Central Criminal Court, the sheriff summons a number of the chief inhabitants of the approximate district, of whom not less than 12 and not more than 23 are sworn and constitute a grand jury, which examines the bill of indictment against the accused person, hears the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, and if it thinks a *prima facie* case for trial is made out, endorses the bill 'a true bill,' which is then tried by the petit jury. All criminal trials, except those which come before a court of summary jurisdiction or the House of Lords, take place before a judge and such a jury (twelve persons). Appeal is allowed in criminal cases: (i.) on a point of law; (ii.) on a question of fact, or other sufficient ground if the judge certifies the case as fit for appeal, or the Court of Criminal Appeal grants leave to appeal; and (iii.) against the sentence (if not fixed by law) with the leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal. This Court can reverse, amend, or affirm the judgment: in a few cases its decision may be reconsidered by the House of Lords. The only other method of securing the revision of a sentence is through the Royal prerogative, exercised on the advice of the Home Secretary, by which a sentence can be modified or annulled. No man can be tried again for the same crime after a petit jury has found him 'not guilty.' Nominally all the judges are appointed by the King, but in practice the Lord Chancellor (who is a minister, a member of the Cabinet, ex-officio president of the House of Lords, and goes out with the ministry), the Lord Chief Justice, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who sit in the House of Lords and on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the Lords Justices of Appeal who sit in the Court of Appeal, are appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and all the other judges on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor.

The courts chiefly having jurisdiction in civil cases are the modern County Courts, created in 1846, Assizes, and the High Court, Quarter Sessions and old local courts also have this jurisdiction to a certain extent.

The authorised strength of the police force in England and Wales on September 29, 1926, was 57,089 (including 19,287 Metropolitan police). The net expenditure in 1924-25 was 18,025,451*l*. The estimated expenditure on police account was 6,577,672*l*. for 1925-26, 6,914,997*l*. for 1926-27, and 7,096,102*l*. for 1927-28.

Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

The sheriff of each county is the proper criminal judge in all crimes occurring within the county which infer only an arbitrary punishment, and if the case is tried with a jury the High Court has no power of review on the merits. Even in cases indicted to the High Court the accused is, under the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act of 1887, regularly asked to plead in the

sheriff court, and minor objections to the indictment can be wholly or in part disposed of there. Borough magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases occurring within the burgh or county, and in a number of minor offences under various statutes.

The Court of Session exercises the highest civil jurisdiction in Scotland, with the House of Lords as a Court of Appeal.

The police force in Scotland at the end of 1924 had an authorised strength of 6,705. The estimated expenditure on police was 812,000*l.* in 1925-26, 825,000*l.* for 1926-27, and 840,000*l.* for 1927-28.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Superior Courts.

Year	Number of persons for trial			Convicted
	Males	Females	Total	
ENGLAND AND WALES. (Assizes and Quarter Sessions.)				
1921	8,011	922	8,934 ¹	7,152
1922	7,674	758	8,435 ¹	6,784
1923	7,868	758	8,126	6,541
1924	7,142	708	7,850	6,379
1925	7,412	727	8,139	6,639
SCOTLAND. (High Court of Justiciary and Sheriff Courts.)				
				(a)
1921	1,605	220	1,825	1,886
1922	1,504	270	1,774	1,413
1923	1,234	181	1,415	1,170
1924	1,042	146	1,188	981

¹ Including corporate bodies

(a) Exclusive of persons outlawed, and also of cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

Year	Indictable offences				Non-indictable offences		
	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted	Committed for trial	Persons apprehended or summoned		Convicted
	Total	Females only			Total	Females only	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
1921	64,276	9,280	28,497	8,970	581,312	79,964	419,833
1922	60,767	8,685	25,029	8,454	529,149	70,959	421,793
1923	59,256	8,192	22,572	8,182	550,088	70,090	441,905
1924	59,746	8,036	21,495	7,943	588,546	72,872	477,506
1925	59,993	8,070	21,224	8,134	615,126	76,209	499,177
SCOTLAND.							
1921	(a) 24,052	(a) 3,248	(b) 18,687	(c) 435	(a) 89,694	(c) 15,471	65,877
1922	20,537	3,297	15,740	484	84,071	13,883	65,387
1923	19,474	2,942	14,561		86,359	14,704	67,247
1924	19,422	2,951	14,095		90,998	14,604	70,451

(a) Persons 'proceeded against' and exclusive of number 'committed for trial.'

(b) Persons reported to Crown Counsel, who directed trial by Sheriff summarily.

(c) Number 'proceeded against.'

National Insurance. Pensions.

Under the National Health Insurance Act 1924, the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920–25, the Old Age Pensions Act 1908–24, and the Widows' Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act 1925, provision is made for insurance against loss of health, for prevention and cure of sickness, compulsory insurance against unemployment, and pensions for widows and orphans and aged persons.

National Health Insurance.—This is administered by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales, and the corresponding departments in Scotland and Ireland; by specially constituted authorities, by approved friendly societies and trade unions.

Subject to specific exceptions, persons who are compulsory brought under the National Health Insurance Act, known as *employed contributors*, comprise all persons between the ages of 16 and 70 who are employed under contract of service, written or implied, whether by time or piece. Among persons excluded are those employed in non-manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £250 a year. Insured persons who are not members of an approved society must contribute to a Post Office Fund, and are known as *deposit contributors*; their benefits are limited. Certain persons not compulsory insured may become *voluntary contributors*. The rates of contributions are given below. The benefits include medical treatment, sanatorium treatment, payments during sickness (ordinary benefit, 15s. per week for men, 12s. for women), for disablement (7s. 6d. per week), and payment of 40s. (in the case of women) for confinement, (80s. if both husband and wife are insured).

Widows, Orphans and Old Age Pensions.—From January 4, 1926, all persons, with certain exceptions, who are insurable under the National Health Insurance Scheme, will be insurable also under the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act. The provisions of the scheme apply to sailors, soldiers and airmen in the same way and to the same extent as to ordinary insured persons. Widows will receive 10s. per week for life, with 5s. for the first child and 3s. for each other child until they reach the age of 14 (or 16 in certain cases). Orphans will receive 7s. 6d. per week for each child under 14 (or 16 if still at school). Persons over 70 years of age are entitled, as from July 2, 1926, to pensions of 10s. per week under the Old Age Pensions Acts 1908–24, irrespective of means, residence or nationality. As from January 2, 1928, insured persons over 65 will be entitled to pensions of 10s. per week under the provisions of the Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, subject to specified conditions, which include residence in Great Britain for two years immediately prior to the date of the 65th birthday. There is no means test. On reaching the age of 70, contributory pensioners will come under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The rate of contributions are as follows:—

	Men		Women	
	Employer	Employee	Employer	Employee
Health	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.	4d.
Pensions	4½d.	4½d.	2½d.	2d.

Unemployment Insurance.—This is administered by the Ministry of Labour through the Employment Exchanges, Trade Unions, and Friendly Societies. The scheme is wholly compulsory in its operation, and substantially all persons covered by the Health Insurance Scheme are insured against unemployment. Domestic servants and persons employed in agriculture are

among those excepted. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other utility undertakings, and persons with rights under statutory superannuation schemes are also exempted where the Ministry of Labour certifies that they are employed under conditions which make the national insurance unnecessary.

The contributions are; men (over 18 years of age), 8*d.* a week from employer, 7*d.* from employee; women (over 18), 7*d.* a week from employer, 6*d.* from employee; boys (16 to 18), 4*d.* from employer and 3½*d.* from employee; girls (16 to 18), 3½*d.* from employer, 3*d.* from employee. The State contributes in addition, amounts ranging from 4½*d.* to 8*d.* per person. As from January 2, 1928, contributions will cease to be payable when a person attains the age of 65, but if such person continues to be employed after reaching that age, the employer will be required to pay his share of the contribution only. The standard rates of benefit are: men, 18*s.* per week; women, 15*s.* per week; boys (between 16 and 18), 7*s.* 6*d.*, and girls (between 16 and 18), 6*s.* weekly, subject to certain conditions.

The National Health Scheme covers about 15 million persons, increasing to 16½ millions in 1960. The total expenditure on benefits for England and Wales was estimated for 1925 at 24,613,400*l.*, including 4,514,200*l.* for disablement and 8,448,000*l.* for medical benefit. The cost of administration was 4,373,100*l.* The estimate for Old Age Pensions for 1925-26 was 26,856,000*l.* (24,201,000*l.* for 1924-25). The preliminary estimate for 1926-27 is 29,840,000*l.* Widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions are estimated to cost 4,000,000*l.* in 1926-27. In 1927 more than 1,100,000 persons will be in receipt of pensions or allowances under the contributory pensions scheme. The cost of unemployment insurance for 1925-26 was estimated at 13,207,000*l.*

War Pensions.—The number of war pensions or allowances in payment as at March 31, 1926, was 1,794,000 approximately, and the estimated expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions for 1926-27 was 63,925,500*l.*, and for 1927-28 was 61,442,800*l.* (inclusive of administration expenses).

Labour and Employment

Statistics of Trade Union Membership are as follows:—

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1925	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1,000's	1924 Total 1,000's	1925		
				Males 1,000's	Females 1,000's	Total 1,000's
Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.	3	21	61	46	1	47
Mining and Quarrying	120	920	971	934	4	938
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, &c.	117	560	704	674	8	682
Textile:						
Cotton	172	372	370	140	230	370
Bleaching, Dyeing, &c. . . .	34	67	80	62	19	81
Other Textile	82	84	107	76	99	175
Clothing	29	108	166	94	74	168
Woodworking and Furnishing . .	34	46	66	63	5	67
Paper, Printing, &c.	27	91	194	153	54	207
Building, Public Works, Con- tracting, &c.	41	243	331	334	—	334
Other manufacturing industries	67	57	84	60	23	83
Transport:						
Railways	9	327	507	523	6	529
Other	33	367	523	506	13	519

Group of Unions	No. of Unions Dec. 1925	Membership at end of				
		1913 Total 1000's	1924 Total 1000's	1925		
				Males 1000's	Females 1000's	Total 1000's
Commerce, Distribution, and Finance	39	120	219	175	47	222
National and Local Government	264	234	320	271	63	334
Teaching	17	113	195	68	128	196
Miscellaneous	52	60	83	72	10	82
General Labour	4	345	403	440	43	483
Totals	1,144	4,135	5,534	4,690	832	5,522

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1925 and 1926:—

	Number of Disputes		No. of Workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
General Strike	—	1	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and Quarrying	176	64	—	1,580	—	15,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, &c.	24	8	139	1,099	3,754	147,014
Engineering	18	15	1	3	34	53
Shipbuilding	27	7	6	3	37	64
Other Metal	48	37	7	1	49	4
Textile	59	33	12	10	97	129
Clothing	31	12	173	17	3,178	195
Food, Drink, & Tobacco	26	18	5	1	38	8
Woodworking and Furnishing	31	12	5	2	56	7
Paper, Printing, &c.	17	4	5	2	126	29
Building, Contracting, &c.	54	41	19	1	136	42
Transport	46	41	5	3	79	34
Other Industries and Services	47	20	29	23	68	109
			40	3	319	36
Total	604	313	445	2,748	7,966	162,784

The estimated percentages of the number of persons in Great Britain insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed during the months of 1926 (corresponding percentages for 1925 are given in brackets), are as follows:—

January 10.8 (11.3)	May 14.2 ¹ (10.9)	September 13.7 (12.1)
February 10.2 (11.3)	June 14.5 ¹ (11.9)	October 13.4 (11.1)
March 9.5 (11.1)	July 14.4 ¹ (11.2)	November 13.4 (10.7)
April 8.9 (10.9)	August 13.9 ¹ (12.2)	December 11.7 (10.1)

¹ Exclusive of coal-miners who ceased work owing to the dispute.

Pauperism.

Statistics giving the amount expended in poor-relief for year, ended in March for England and Wales, and May 15 for Scotland, and the numbers of paupers, are as follows:—

Year*	England & Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
	£	£	£
1920-21	31,924,954	2,797,695	34,722,649
1921-22	42,272,555	3,775,462	46,048,017
1922-23	42,020,039	4,588,127	46,558,166
1923-24	37,883,260	4,370,609	42,253,869
1924-25	36,841,768	3,964,683	40,806,451
1925-26	39,500,000	—	—

¹ Estimated

Statistics of Paupers. England and Wales.

1st January	Indoor ¹	Outdoor ¹	Lunatics in Asylums	Casual Paupers	Net total of persons relieved ²
1922	215,773	1,183,439	87,282	6,572	1,498,066
1923	277,333	1,222,547	90,582	7,628	1,537,990
1924	210,245	1,051,276	93,788	7,794	1,372,098
1925	216,510	886,779	94,814	7,664	1,205,267
1926	221,986	1,113,019	96,611	8,294	1,439,810

¹ Excluding casual paupers.

² Deductions being made for persons counted twice in the preceding columns.

Scotland.

Jan. 15	Poor relieved (Excluding Vagrants)		Vagrants		Total
	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents ¹	Paupers (Including Dependents)	Dependents ¹	
1922	215,603	118,016	91	15	215,694
1923	271,734	155,543	124	15	271,858
1924	255,887	114,521	119	19	256,006
1925	210,882	111,974	142	23	211,024

¹ Included in previous column.

Finance.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year ended March 31	REVENUE		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual Receipts into the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
1914(pre-war)	£ 194,825,000	£ 198,242,897	+ 3,417,897
1921	1,418,300,000	1,425,984,666	+ 7,684,666
1922	1,216,650,000	1,124,879,873	- 91,770,127
1923 ¹	910,775,000	914,012,452	+ 3,237,452
1924 ¹	818,500,000	837,169,284	+18,669,284
1925 ¹	794,050,000	799,435,595	+ 5,385,595
1926 ¹	801,060,000	812,061,658	+11,001,658

Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In previous years the whole of Ireland is included.

Year ended March 31	EXPENDITURE		
	Budget and Supplementary Estimates	Actual Payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimates
1914 (pre-war)	£ 199,011,000	£ 197,492,969	- 1,518,031
1921	1,271,168,000	1,195,427,877	- 75,740,123
1922	1,160,521,000	1,079,186,627	- 81,334,373
1923 ¹	910,069,000	812,496,605	- 97,572,395
1924 ¹	829,759,000	788,840,211	- 40,918,789
1925 ¹	801,896,000	795,776,711	- 6,119,289
1926 ¹	825,772,000	826,099,778	+ 327,778

¹ See note to previous table.

The Imperial revenue in detail for 1925-26 (exclusive of 322,235*l.* duties collected for and due to the Isle of Man, but inclusive of the proceeds of duties the value of which is assigned under various Acts to local purposes), and the expenditure, are given below, as are also the Exchequer receipts for 1925-26, and the Budget estimate for 1926-27.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1925-26		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1925-26	Budget Estimate 1926-27
	£	£	£	£
i. Customs— Imports:				
Beer	6,083,126			
Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.	735,080			
Coffee	204,084			
Chicory	42,628			
Currants	108,186			
Raisins	274,789			
Other dried fruits	181,821			
Rum	3,995,727			
Brandy	2,411,630			
Other spirits	1,530,582			
Sugar, glucose, &c.	18,394,616			
Tea	5,780,162			
Tobacco	53,493,600			
Wine	3,745,826			
Cinematograph Films	103,174			
Clocks and Watches	179,446			
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	660,856			
Musical Instruments	187,719			
Matches	1,711,181			
Lace, Embroidery, Gloves	268,935			
Silk and Artificial Silk	2,591,063			
Key Industry Goods	461,818			
Depreciated Currency Goods ²	941			
Other articles	187,050			
		103,282,108	103,487,000	107,700,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

² Excess of repayments.

Sources of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1925-26		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1925-26	Budget Estimate 1926-27
	£	£	£	£
ii. Excise—				
Spirits	41,989,706			
Beer	76,320,021			
Saccharin, Glucose	375,714			
Sugar (Home Manf.)	599,962			
Tobacco(home grown)	3,924			
Licence duties, &c. :				
Club Duty . . .	171,555			
Liquor	4,322,377			
Other	460,147			
Railways	414,424			
Table Waters . .	383,018			
Matches	1,633,790			
Entertainments .	5,714,475			
Artificial Silk . .	607,973			
Other sources ² .	1,479,248			
		134,476,334	134,560,000	134,300,000
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	18,456,476	18,056,000	20,100,000
iv. Estate, &c., duties—				
Estate duty ³ . .	52,861,205			
Temporary estate duty ⁴	315			
Probate and Account duty ⁴	10,251			
Legacy duty . . .	7,179,200			
Succession duty .	1,082,989			
Corporation duty .	196,440			
		61,380,400	61,200,000	66,000,000
v. Stamps (excluding Fee, &c., Stamps)—				
Land and Property, excluding Stocks and Shares . . .	4,660,184			
Stocks, Shares, De- bentures, etc. . .	8,498,733			
Companies capital duty	2,680,004			
Cheques, Bills of Exchange, etc. . .	5,367,699			
Receipts	2,277,089			
Shipping	672,784			
Certificates and Li- cences	155,539			
Insurance and Mis- cellaneous	817,337			
		25,129,369	24,700,000	25,000,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year.

² Including adjustment of 54,371l. owing to Irish Free State for 1922-23.

³ On property of persons dying after August 1, 1894.

⁴ On property of persons dying before August 2, 1894.

Source of REVENUE	Net Receipts 1925-26		Exchequer Receipts ¹ 1925-26	Budget Estimate 1926-27
	£	£	£	£
vi. Land Tax	—	673,454	675,000	1,000,000
vii. House Duty	—	27,583	30,000	
viii. Land Value Duties	—	262,026	245,000	
ix. Property and Income Tax and super-tax	—	325,898,022	327,911,000	319,500,000
x. Excess profits tax and Munitions Levy	—	2,382,849	2,000,000	2,000,000
xi. Corporation profits tax	—	11,704,657	11,670,000	6,500,000
Total Produce of Taxes	—	683,623,278	684,544,000	682,100,000
xii. Postal service	—	35,880,697	35,750,000	36,500,000
xiii. Telegraph service	—	5,796,283	5,650,000	6,500,000
xiv. Telephone service	—	15,951,739	15,950,000	17,300,000
xv. Crown Lands	—	952,229	950,000	950,000
xvi. Interest on Loans, &c. xvii Miscellaneous (in- cluding Fee, &c., Stamps)	—	14,944,459	14,944,459	17,650,000
	—	54,098,823	54,278,199	44,600,000
Total non-tax Revenue	—	127,624,230	127,517,658	122,600,000
Total Revenue	—	811,247,508	812,061,658	804,700,000

¹ That is, revenue actually paid into the Exchequer during the financial year

The national expenditure chargeable against Revenue falls under two categories; I., the Consolidated Fund Charges, mainly bestowed on the National Debt; and II., the Supply Services, including the Defence and Civil Services.

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1926	Budget Estimate, 1926-27
I. Consolidated Fund.	£	£
National Debt Services:—		
Interest	306,094,843	354,000,000
Management and Expenses	1,234,393	
New Sinking Fund	50,000,000	
	358,229,246	354,000,000
Road Fund	17,455,044	19,500,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	14,463,559	14,100,000
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	4,800,814	5,200,000
Land Settlement	779,540	2,000,000
Civil List	470,000	
Annuities and Pensions	430,350	
Salaries and Allowances	41,841	
Courts of Justice	478,910	
Miscellaneous	955,468	
	39,920,582	41,400,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	398,149,778	395,400,000

Branches of EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1926	Budget Estimate 1926-27
II Supply:	£	£
Army	41,250,000	42,500,000
Air Force	15,470,000	16,000,000
Navy	59,657,000	58,100,000
Civil Services	243,263,000	234,257,000
Customs and Excise	4,770,000	11,784,000
Inland Revenue	6,190,000	
Post Office Services	53,950,000	54,600,000
Total Supply Services	427,050,000	417,241,000
Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	826,099,778	812,641,000

The Exchequer issues shown above are those with which the various departments were supplied to meet all requirements, whether original or supplementary.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure above given, there were in 1925-26 issues to meet capital expenditure under the Telegraph (Money) Acts, 1924 and 1925, 11,950,000£; Housing Act, 1914, 6,000£; West Indian Islands (Telegraph) Act, 1924, 46,976£; amounting in the aggregate to 12,002,976£. An amount of 2,150,000£ was borrowed under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1921, and 2,070,000£ was repaid. The money raised by National Savings Certificates was 35,000,000£, and by Treasury Bills, 2,442,819,000£, while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to 2,451,545,000£. The balance in the Exchequer on April 1, 1925, was 6,557,100£; the gross receipts into the Exchequer in the year 1925-26 amounted to 4,162,329,268£; the gross issues out of the Exchequer amounted to 4,162,329,435£; leaving a balance on March 31, 1926, of 6,556,933£.

The following were the principal items of the estimates for Grant Services, etc. (excluding Pensions), for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27:—

	1925-26	1926-27
	£	£
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts	12,619,000	13,560,000
Education	45,124,000	46,291,000
Agriculture (including Land Settlement Grants and Loans and the Development Fund)	3,347,000	4,841,000
Health Services	3,422,000	3,606,000
Housing	9,040,000	9,982,000
Reformatories and Mental Deficiency	1,023,000	1,087,000
Police (votes grants additional to payments through Local Taxation Accounts)	5,351,000	5,786,000
Unemployment Grants and Loans	3,796,000	2,691,000
Coal Mining Industry Subvention	—	4,100,000
Miscellaneous	760,000	834,000
All Irish Services	7,701,000	8,487,000
Total	92,148,000	101,265,000

The estimated net expenditure for the Civil Service (including additional charges) and the Revenue Departments for 1926-27 and 1927-28 are as follows: Civil Services, 1926-27, 244,782,257£; 1927-28, 235,724,458£; Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue, 1926-27, 11,784,652£; 1927-28, 12,007,220£; Post Office, 1926-27, 54,895,000£; 1927-28, 57,643,000£. Total, 1926-27, 311,461,909£; 1927-28, 305,374,678£.

II. TAXATION.

The net receipts from the principal branches of taxation were as follows in the years stated :—

Year ended March 31	Customs ¹	Excise ¹	Estate, &c. Duties ¹	Stamps ¹	Land Tax	Inhabited House Duty	Property & Income Tax and Super Tax	Excess Profits Duty & Muni- tions Levy
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1913-14 ²	85,660	39,658	27,165	9,983	690	1,094	47,241	—
1920-21	133,851	207,738	47,181	26,541	650	1,956	396,394	288,208
1921-22	129,140	205,260	52,521	19,577	577	1,948	296,285	29,671
1922-23 ³	122,772	169,545	56,486	21,551	643	2,076	378,285	1,123
1923-24 ³	120,004	162,355	57,557	21,579	618	1,900	338,180	—1,868
1924-25 ³	99,831	151,061	58,917	22,758	722	491	388,445	2,758
1925-26 ³	104,282	152,933	61,300	26,129	673	28	325,893	2,383

¹ The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 31-32 above. The excise receipts include receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties. ² Pre-war year.

³ Figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Prior to 1922-23 the whole of Ireland is included.

An Excess Profits Tax of 50 per cent. upon the excess of profits over pre-war standards was introduced in 1915, and produced 187,846*l.* in 1915-16. The rate was later increased to 60 per cent.; then to 80 per cent. for 1917 and 1918; for 1919 the rate became 40 per cent. and on and after January 1, 1920, 60 per cent. The duty was terminated in 1921, but large arrears remained to be collected. The yield is shown in the above table.

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue Department in the year ended April 5, 1924, in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland, was 2,912,820,757*l.*; in 1913-14¹ it was 1,167,184,229*l.*; in 1924-25 it was estimated to be approximately 2,900,000,000*l.* The income on which tax was actually received in 1923-24, after allowing for exemptions and abatements, was 1,322,793,108*l.*, and the estimated amount for 1924-25 was 1,340,000,000*l.* The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the effective exemption limit in 1924-25 was 4,700,000: the number actually chargeable with tax was estimated at 2,400,000.

Prior to April 6, 1915, incomes of and below 160*l.* per year were exempt from income tax. From April, 1915, to April, 1920, the limit was 130*l.* per year, and from 1920 to April, 1925, the exemption limit was 135*l.* of assessable income, i.e. it ranged from 135*l.* to 150*l.* according as the income was wholly unearned or wholly earned. In the case of taxable incomes, abatements were made, and also allowances for children, wife and insurance premiums, on the lower ranges of incomes. The rates of tax per *l.* of taxable income varied as follows :—

	Earned Income.		Unearned Income.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1913-14 . . .	0	9 to 1	2	
1914-15 . . .	1	0 " 1	4	to 1
1915-16 . . .	1	9½ " 3	0	3
1916-17 and 1917-18 .	2	3 " 5	0	5
1918-19 " 1919-20 .	2	3 " 6	0	6

The exemption limits for earned incomes (1920-April, 1925) of 150*l.* for unmarried persons and 250*l.* for married persons, were raised by the Finance Act, 1925, to 162*l.* and 270*l.* respectively. There are allowances and reliefs (for children, dependent relatives, life assurance premiums, &c.), on higher

¹ United Kingdom.

incomes. The 'standard' rate of tax was 6s., but on the first 225l. of a person's 'taxable' income the rate is half the standard rate. From April 5, 1922, the standard rate was reduced to 5s., in April, 1923, to 4s. 6d., and in April, 1925, to 4s.

The gross income from the ownership of land and houses in 1923-24 was distributed as follows:—

—	England	Scotland	N. Ireland	Gt. Britain and N. Ireland
	£	£	£	£
Land	42,250,000	5,880,000	2,120,000	50,250,000
Houses	276 716,841	28,173,890	2,600,107	307,580,841

The gross income was distributed as follows:—				
Profits from the ownership of Lands	£			50,250,000
" " Houses				307,580,841
" " Other property				1,295,000
Profits from the occupation of lands				49,500,000
" British and other Government securities				144,617,448
Profits from businesses, professions, and certain interest				1,826,742,127
Salaries of Offices and Employments (including Manual wage-earners)				1,082,885,846
Total				2,912 820,757

Receipts from the super-tax:—

	1,000l.	1,000l.		1,000l.	1,000l.
1910-11	2,891	1914-15	10,121	1918-19	35,560
1911-12	3,018	1915-16	16,788	1919-20	42,405
1912-13	3,600	1916-17	19,140	1920-21	56,869
1913-14	3,339	1917-18	28,279	1921-22	61,351
				1922-23	63,910
				1923-24	61,747
				1924-25	62,989
				1925-26	67,898

The estimated aggregate income of the super-tax payers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1924-25 was 560,000,000l., and the estimated number of persons chargeable, 90,000. Super-tax is payable by persons with incomes exceeding 2,000l. per year (prior to 1914-15, 5,000l. per year; from 1914-15 to 1917-18, 3,000l. per year, and in 1918-19 and 1919-20, 2,500l. per year).

In accordance with various Acts passed between 1888 and 1911, there are paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the **Local Taxation Accounts** of England and Scotland, sums equivalent to the proceeds (in some cases, of the year 1908-9, and in other cases of the current year) of certain excise licence duties, part of the beer and spirit duties, and part of the probate and estate duties. Certain other grants are also payable.

The total payments made to the Local Taxation Account for England and Wales in 1925-26 was 12,614,458l., including 1,107,260l. on account of beer and spirit duties, 2,636,862l. on account of licence duties and 3,160,827l. under the Agricultural Rates Act. Scotland received a total of 1,839,101l.

III. NATIONAL DEBT.

Borrowing by the State on the security of taxes was practised in Norman times, but the National Debt really dates from the time of William III. The acknowledged debt in 1689 was about 664,000l., on which the annual charge for interest and management was only 40,000l. At various subsequent dates the amounts were as follows (including the Irish debt throughout):—

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Annual Annuities only charge, includ- (Included in pre- ing annuities vious column)	
		Million £	Million £
1727. Accession of George II.	52	2 4	0 2
1756 Commencement of Seven Years' War	75	2 8	0 2
1763. End	133	5 0	0 5
1775. Commencement of American War	127	4 7	0 5
1784. End	248	9 5	1 4

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities.

Year	Debt ¹ Million £	Gross debt including terminable annuities Million £	Annual charge, includ- ing annuities Million £	Interest on Annuities (included in pre- vious column) Million £
1793. Commencement of French Wars .	248		9 7	1 3
1815. End	861		32·6	1 9
1817. Consolidation of English and Irish Exchequers	839		31·6	2 0
1854. Commencement of Crimean War .	775	802	27·4	3·9
1857. End	808	837	28 6	4 0
1899. Commencement of Boer War .	599	685	23·2	7·3
1903. End	748	798	27 0	6 5
1914. Commencement of European War .	678	708	24 5	3·2
1920. (March 31)	7,859	7,879	332·0 (1919-20)	2 6
1921. "	7,606	7,623	349 6 (1920-21)	2 6
1922. "	7,704	7,721	352 3 (1921-22)	2 6
1923. "	7,799	7,813	354 0 (1922-23)	3 1
1924. "	7,694	7,708	347 3 (1923-24)	0·1
1925. "	7,653	7,666	357 2 (1924-25)	0 4
1926. "	7,621	7,634 2	358 2 (1925-26)	0·4

¹ These amounts do not include the capital value of terminable annuities

² Including 1,110,768,353*l.* owing to other countries (mainly the U.S.A. : £67,412,333*l.* at par).

The following statement shows the total amount of the Gross Liabilities and the Assets of the State on March 31, 1926:—

Liabilities:	Million £	Million £
Funded Debt	1,073·5	
Estimated Capital Liability of Terminable Annuities	12 6	
Unfunded Debt	6,529·8	
	7,615·9	
Less Bonds tendered for Death Duties	57·8	
		7,558 6
Other Capital Liabilities		75·1
Total Gross Liabilities		7,633 7
Assets:	£	
Suez Canal Shares, market value (March 31, 1925)	32 1	
Other Assets ¹	64·1	
		96 2
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		6·6

The amount of debt provision issued in 1925-26 for interest and management was 308,229,246*l.*

The net decrease in the aggregate gross liabilities of the State in 1925-26 was 32,157,643*l.*

¹ Excluding advances from votes of credit to Dominions, Allied Powers, &c., and other war assets. The amount of loans remaining unpaid at March 31, 1926, was : loans owing by Allies, 1,823 million; Colonies, 128 million; loans for relief and reconstruction, 35 million; other debts, 5 million; total 1,991 million.

IV. LOCAL TAXATION.

The estimated rate expenditure of local authorities in recent years was as follows:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
1921-22	170,872,000	19,008,000	189,880,000
1922-23	157,274,000	17,543,000	174,817,000
1923-24	143,275,000	17,591,000	160,866,000
1924-25	142,000,000	17,887,000	159,887,000
1925-26	147,500,000	18,598,000	166,098,000

The approximate allocation of amounts raised by rates during 1925-26 was as follows:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
	£	£	£
On relief of the poor	31,400,000	3,673,000	35,073,000
„ education	31,800,000	4,633,000	36,433,000
„ police	9,400,000	1,025,000	10,425,000
„ other services	74,900,000	9,262,000	84,162,000
Totals	147,500,000	18,598,000	166,098,000

The estimated expenditure of the London County Council for the year ending March 31, 1926, amounted to 20,913,000l.

In England and Wales the average amount of the rates per pound of assessable value was 6s. 8½d. in 1913-14, 11s. 8½d. in 1924-25, and 11s. 11½d. in 1925-26.

Defence.

The Committee of Imperial Defence is responsible for the co-ordination of naval, military, and air policy. Of this Committee the Prime Minister is *ex-officio* President, and he has power to call for the attendance at its meetings of any naval or military officers, or of other persons, with administrative experience, whether they are in official positions or not. The usual members are the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, for War and Air, the Colonies, India, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Chief of the Air Staff, Directors of the Intelligence Departments of the War Office and the Admiralty. During 1923 a Cabinet Committee inquired into the co-ordination of the policy and administration of defence. As the result of its report a standing sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has been appointed, with a Cabinet Minister as Chairman, the heads of the three services and representatives of the Foreign Office and Treasury as members, for the purpose of correlating defensive policy. Three further sub-committees have since been appointed, one composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the three services of Navy, Army and Air, to furnish the Cabinet or the main committee with expert advice on problems of defence, the second sub-committee deals with man-power, and the third, the principal supply officers' sub-committee, with the provision of munitions and supplies in time of war. At the beginning of 1927 an Imperial Defence College was founded to educate selected officers of the three services in working together in the solution of problems of Imperial Defence and to carry out detailed studies for the main committee.

I. ARMY.

The land forces of the United Kingdom consist of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve Forces. The British troops of the Regular Army serve both at home and overseas and are commonly referred to as the British Army in contradistinction to the Indian Army or Native Army, and to the Local Forces in certain British Colonies and Dependencies, the personnel of which is native with a proportion of British officers.

The Regular Army, whether at home or abroad, except India, is paid for by the Imperial Exchequer (although certain Dominions pay contributions towards its upkeep); India pays a contribution towards the cost

of troops at home owing to these serving as a *depôt* for the regular troops in India. The Imperial Exchequer pays for Indian and Colonial troops serving outside their own countries. The Territorial Army serves only at home in peace time, but as the supreme position of the British Navy in Home Waters has practically eliminated all risk of invasion, members of the Territorial Army are now asked to accept liability for service overseas in time of war, subject to the consent of Parliament. The rank and file for both Regular Army and Territorial Army are obtained by voluntary enlistment. The Reserve Forces consist of the Army Reserve, the Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve, the Militia and the Channel Islands and Colonial Militia, and the Territorial Reserve. The Army Reserve is composed of men who have completed their period of colour service with the Regular Army; its strength on April 1, 1927 was 92,000. The Supplementary Reserve of Officers and the Supplementary Reserve were created in August 1924, with establishments of 2,489 and 20,639 respectively, for the purpose of supplying officers and technicians to the army on mobilisation. The Militia, which is intended to serve as a supply source to the Regular Army after the Army Reserve is exhausted, is in process of reconstruction. The Channel Islands and Colonial Militia consist of the Channel Islands Militia, the Malta Militia, the Bermuda Militia, and the Isle of Man Volunteers. The Territorial Reserve is in process of formation.

Service is for 12 years, with permission to extend to 21 years in certain circumstances. Of the original 12 years, from 3 to 9 are spent 'with the colours,' i.e., on permanent service, and the remainder of the time in the Army Reserve; the majority of the men serve for 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the Army Reserve, which is the rule for infantry other than the Foot Guards. Men enlist between 18 and 25 years of age.

For purposes of training and command the fighting troops are for the most part organised in divisions, which consist of 3 infantry brigades, divisional artillery and engineers, together with the necessary auxiliary services. The cavalry is organised in brigades. The infantry brigades are composed of 4 battalions, the cavalry brigades of 3 regiments. The organisation of the Territorial Army is analogous to that of the Regular Army, and it consists of 14 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, engineers, and auxiliary services, and of the mounted brigades, chiefly composed of yeomanry.

For purposes of command Great Britain is divided up into six 'commands' and the London and Northern Ireland Districts. The commands are (1) Aldershot, of very limited area, (2) Eastern, including the eastern and southern counties, (3) Northern, including the northern midlands and north-eastern counties, (4) Scottish, (5) Southern, including the southern midlands and south-western counties, (6) Western, including Wales, Lancashire and north-western counties. These commands (except the Aldershot command) are divided up into Territorial Recruiting districts for the Regular Army. The Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western commands and the London District each include from 1 to 4 Territorial mounted brigades, and 2 or 3 Territorial divisions. There are normally two Regular divisions in the Aldershot, one Regular division in the Eastern and one in the Southern command. At the head of each command is a general officer (styled the General-Officer Commanding-in-Chief). He is assisted by a general-officer of lower rank who is responsible for questions of administration apart from training and defence questions.

The land forces are administered by an Army Council which is composed of the Secretary of State for War, who is its President; the

heads of the departments into which the War Office is primarily divided, and the permanent Secretary of the War Office. The Territorial Army is to a large extent administered by County Associations over which the War Office merely maintains a general control as regards expenditure.

The principal military educational establishments are the Royal Military Academy, educating youths to be officers in the artillery and the engineers, the Royal Military College whence officers are obtained for cavalry and infantry, the Senior Officers' School, which trains officers for command, and the Staff College, which trains officers for the staff. The Officers' Training Corps in two divisions representing respectively the universities and public schools, is intended to provide officers for the Territorial Army, and for the Regular Army on expansion.

The gross estimated expenditure for the army for the year 1927-28 amounted (March, 1927) to 51,022,000*l.*, and appropriations in aid to 9,457,000*l.*, leaving a net expenditure of 41,565,000*l.*

The total personnel charged to British votes in 1927-28 was 166,500, of whom 150,213 were British troops, 2,000 were troops in the Middle East under control of the Air Ministry, 4,287 were Colonial and Native Indian troops, 10,000 were additional required to cover the despatch of troops to China. There were in India 60,223 British troops, so that the total establishment of the Regular Army in 1927-28 was 150,213 + 60,223 = 210,436. The strength of the Territorial Force on January 1, 1927, was 146,522.

The distribution of Regular troops, except in India, was as follows:

By Regiments, Corps, and Departments (British, exclusive of India).

	Officers	Other ranks	All ranks
Cavalry	888	7,956	8,844
Royal Artillery	1,122	22,282	23,404
Royal Engineers	497	5,790	6,287
Royal Corps of Signals	223	4,710	4,933
Infantry	3,019	75,819	78,838
Corps of Military Police	—	678	678
Royal Tank Corps	181	3,109	3,290
Royal Army Service Corps	431	5,829	6,260
Royal Army Medical Corps	584	3,579	4,163
Army Dental Corps	87	184	271
Royal Army Ordnance Corps	274	2,617	2,891
Royal Army Veterinary Corps	66	163	229
Royal Army Pay Corps	193	740	933
Royal Army Chaplains' Department	142	—	142
Army Educational Corps	78	234	312
Staff	1,177	1,759	2,936
Miscellaneous Establishments	769	4,149	4,918
Additional Numbers	10	1,989	1,999
Total	9,236	140,977	150,213

II. NAVY.

The British Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Cabinet Minister responsible for the Navy.

The duties of the Admiralty are grouped under the two headings of Operations and Maintenance. The First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval

Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff have charge and direction of the Operations Division. This Division is concerned with Naval policy and the general direction of operations, war operations in Home waters and elsewhere, strategy, tactics, the development and use of material, including types of vessels and weapons, and with trade protection and anti-submarine considerations. The four officials who are in charge of the Maintenance Division are the Second Sea Lord and Chief of the Personnel; the Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy; the Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport; and the Civil Lord. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Permanent Secretary are concerned with Finance and Admiralty business.

The Washington Treaty of 1922, which relates to the British Navy and the Navies of the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, is concerned mainly with capital ships, defining for each Power what her replacement tonnage shall be, and fixing the maximum displacement of such ships at 35,000 tons, and their heaviest armaments at the 16 in. gun. There is no restriction as to the number of cruisers, but they are not to exceed 10,000 tons, nor to have a heavier gun than the 8 in. The Powers concerned are therefore devoting far more attention than formerly to cruisers, with the object of getting as much as possible out of the maximum displacement allowed; and there is no doubt that naval competition for some time to come will find its chief expression in this class of vessel. Destroyers and submarines are not affected by the Treaty, but there are special restrictions as to aircraft-carriers, a class of vessel to which increasing importance is being attached.

Under the terms of the Treaty the British Empire retained 22 capital ships with a total displacement of 580,450 tons. To replace four of these which have been discarded, two new battleships, named *Nelson* and *Rodney*, were laid down at the end of 1922 for completion in 1927. These ships are described in the summary which follows:—

The 1924–25 Estimates provided for the construction of five 10,000-ton cruisers (*Berwick, Cornwall, Cumberland, Kent, Suffolk*) and two destroyers (*Amazon, Ambuscade*), all of which were laid down during the latter part of 1924, and will be completed during 1927–28. Four more 10,000-ton cruisers (*Devonshire, London, Shropshire, Sussex*) were laid down under the 1925–26 Estimates, besides two of the same type (*Australia and Canberra*) for the Royal Australian Navy, to replace the obsolescent *Melbourne* and *Sydney* in 1928. Four gunboats for service in China are also under construction.

For the next four years the following programme of new construction has been settled:—

In 1926–27: Two 10,000 ton cruisers (*Dorsetshire, Norfolk*), one 8,000 ton cruiser (*York*), 6 submarines, 2 dépôt and repair ships (*Medway, Resource*).

In 1927–28: One 10,000 ton cruiser, two 8,000 ton cruisers, 9 destroyers, 6 submarines, 2 minesweepers.

In 1928–29: One 10,000 ton cruiser, two 8,000 ton cruisers, 9 destroyers, 6 submarines.

In 1929–30: One 10,000 ton cruiser, two 8,000 ton cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, 1 fleet submarine, 5 submarines, 1 net layer.

The Navy estimates for 1925–26 amounted to 60,500,000*l.* net, for 1926–27, 58,100,000*l.* net, and for 1927–28, 58,000,000*l.* net.

The number of officers, seamen and marines borne on January 1, 1914, was 144,871. The estimates for 1926–27 provide for a total personnel of 102,675. Officers included in this total numbered about 7,500.

SUMMARY OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

With the disappearance from the lists of all capital ships armed with guns of less than 13·5 inch calibre, the general tendency is to classify them as pre-Jutland and post-Jutland types. Of the last-named the only representatives at present are the *Nelson* and *Rodney*, though the *Hood* embodies in her design certain modifications based on war experience.

The following summary of the more important units will illustrate the present position.

Class.	Completed by end of		
	1925	1926	1927
Battleships and Battle Cruisers	22	22	20
Cruisers	50	49	54
Aircraft Carriers and Tenders	7	7	7
Flotilla leaders and Destroyers	207	174	176
Submarines	65	56	56

Ships and vessels of the Dominions are included in the above table. See notes following the ship lists.

Of the 37 monitors which existed in 1919, three still survive. There are 10 seagoing depôt and repair ships, 29 sloops, over 50 minesweepers (mostly laid up in reserve), 9 surveying vessels, and a large number of smaller craft, such as gunboats, patrol boats, drifters and trawlers. Three sloops are to be transferred to the Royal Indian Navy.

In the following tables the ships are grouped in classes according to type. The dates of the Naval Estimates under which they were sanctioned are given in certain cases, but, with reference to the capital ships affected by the Washington Treaty, the years are substituted in which they are due for replacement if desired.

Battleships and Battle Cruisers.

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
1934	<i>Benbow</i>	25,000	12	11	10 13·5in. : 12 6in. ; 2 8in. AA	4	29,000	21
	<i>Emperor of India</i>							
	<i>Iron Duke</i>							
	<i>Marlborough</i>	28,500	9	9	8 13·5in. : 12 6in. , 4 8in. AA	4	85,000	28
1935	<i>Tiger</i> ¹							
1935	<i>Queen Elizabeth</i>							
1939	<i>Valiant</i>	27,500	13	11	8 15in. : 12 6in ; 4 4in. AA	4	75,000	25
1935	<i>Warspite</i>							
1935	<i>Barham</i>							
1936	<i>Malaya</i>	29,350	13	11	8 15in. , 14 6in , 2 4in. AA	4	40,000	23
1936	<i>Royal Sovereign</i>							
1938	<i>Royal Oak</i>							
1941	<i>Ramillies</i>	29,350	13	11	8 15in. , 14 6in , 2 4in. AA	4	40,000	23
1937	<i>Resolution</i>							
1937	<i>Revenge</i>							

¹ Battle Cruiser.

Battleships and Battle Cruisers (continued).

Date to be Scrapped	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo Tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
1940	Renown ¹	Tons	inches	inches				Kts
1939	Repulse ¹	26,500	6	9	6 15in. ; 15 4in. ; 4 4in. AA	10	112,000	30
1941	Hood ¹	41,200	12	15	8 15in. ; 12 5 5in. , 4 4in AA	6	144,000	31
Naval Estimates								
1922—1923	Nelson	35,000*	14	16	9 16in ; 12 6in , 6 4 7in. AA	2	45,000	23
	Rodney							
<i>Cruisers.</i>								
1909—1910	Weymouth. Yarmouth. Dartmouth	5,250	3	Shields	8 6in. 1 3in. AA	2	22,000	25
1910—1911	Melbourne ³ Sydney ³ Brisbane ³	5,400	3	Shields	8 6in. ; 1 3in. AA	2	25 000	25
1911—1912	Birmingham Lowestoft. Adelaide ³	5,440 5,560	3	Shields	9 6in. , 1 3in AA	2	25,000	25
1913—1914	Champion Comus Cleopatra Conquest Calliope Carysfort Cambrian Canterbury Constance Castor	3,750	3-4	Shields	4 6in. ; 2 3in AA	2-4	40,000	28.5
War	Caledon Calypso Caradoc Concord Centaur	4,120 3,750	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA 5 6in. ; 2 3in AA (Centaur, only 4 6in)	8 2	40,000 40,000	29 29
War	Cardiff Coventry Curlw Cairo Colombo Capetown Calcutta Ceres. Carlisle Curacao	4,190	3	Shields	5 6in. ; 2 3in. AA	8	40,000	29
War	Danae Dauntless Dragon Despatch Diomedea ⁴ Delhi Dunedin ⁴ Durban	4,650- 4,765	3	Shields	6 6in ; 3 4in AA	12	40,000	29

¹ Battle Cruisers.³ Royal Australian Navy

* "Standard" displacement, exclusive of fresh water and fuel.

⁴ New Zealand Navy.

Cruisers (continued).

Naval Estimates	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main Armament	Torpedo tubes	Indicated or Shaft Horse-power	Max. Speed
			Belt	Big Guns				
		Tons	inches	inches				Knots
War	{ Enterprise Emerald . . . }	7,600	8	Shields	7 6in. ; 3 4in. AA	12	80,000	32
War	{ Effingham Frobisher . . Hawkins . . Vindictive . . }	9,750	8	Shields	7 7.5in. ; 3 4in. AA (Vindictive, only 6 7 5in.)	6	60,000- 65,000	30
1921- 1922	} Adventure ² . .	7,200	8	Shields	4 4 7in.	(?)	40,000	27 75

Aircraft Carriers and Tenders.

War	{ Furious Glorious ¹ . . Courageous ¹ . . }	19,100 18,600	—	—	10 5.5in. ; 6 4in AA 18 4 7in.	—	90,000	31
War	Hermes . . .	10,850	—	—	6 5.5in. ; 3 4in. AA	—	40,000	25
War	Eagle ³ . . .	22,600	—	—	9 6in. ; 5 4in. AA	—	55,000	24
War	Argus . . .	14,450	—	—	6 4in. AA	—	20,000	20
War	Pegasus . . .	8,070	—	—	2 12pr. 2 8in AA	—	9,500	20

¹ Work of conversion into aircraft carrier not yet complete.² Cruiser-Minelayer.³ The Eagle was built as the Almirante Cochrane battleship, for Chile, but was taken over in an early stage by the British Navy and completed for her present use.

The destroyers of the post-war Fleet are of the following classes: flotilla leaders, 1610-1800 tons, 34-36 5 knots, 17 (including 1 Australian); R class, 900-1085 tons, 24; S class, 930-1075 tons, 61 (including 5 Australian); V class, 1300-1325 tons, 27; W class, 1300-1350 tons, 37; A class (1210-1330 tons), 2; Parramatta class (Australia) 6; M class, 1004-1033 tons, 2 (Canadian), total number 176.

The submarines are of seven successive classes. H class (440 tons surface displacement) 17; K class (2140 tons) 1; L class (890-960 tons) 30; M class (1600 tons) 2; R class (420 tons) 2; X class (2525 tons), 1; O class (1346 tons), 3 (including 2 Australian); total number, 56. Six more of the O type, provided for under 1926-27 Estimates, are under construction.

Dominion Navies.—When Lord Jellicoe made a tour of the Dominions with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Governments on the naval defence of the Empire, his report to the Government of Australia emphasized the desirability of the Commonwealth becoming self-contained in regard to shipbuilding and the manufacture of guns, mountings, explosives, and aircraft, but no action of much importance has been taken on the proposals. The Imperial Cabinet (July, 1921) left on record its view that co-operation among the constituent parts of the Empire was necessary, but that the details must be left to the Dominion Parliaments. So far the only one of Lord Jellicoe's main recommendations that has been carried into effect is the constitution of a Royal Indian Navy, now in process of forma-

tion. Its nucleus already exists in the Royal Indian Marine, which it will replace.

The Royal Australian Navy, in addition to the 4 light cruisers named in the list above, has 1 flotilla leader, 6 destroyers of the River class and 5 of the S class, 3 sloops, and other vessels. Two new cruisers of 10,000 tons and 2 submarines were laid down in 1925 to the order of the Australian Government, and an aircraft carrier (*Albatross*) in 1926.

The New Zealand Navy, in addition to the *Diomedé* and *Dunedin*, has the obsolete light cruiser *Philomel* as a training ship and a mine-sweeping trawler for instructional purposes.

The Royal Canadian Navy has 2 M class destroyers and 4 mine-sweeping trawlers.

The South African Navy has 2 mine-sweeping trawlers and a harbour training vessel.

Newfoundland has one sloop of the 'flower' class, the *Lobelia*, 1250 tons, which is employed under the Finance and Customs Department.

III. AIR FORCE.

In May, 1912, the Royal Flying Corps first came into existence. On January 2, 1918, an Air Ministry was formed, and the control of the Royal Air Force was vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council. The Air Minister was given the status of a Secretary of State and became President of the Council. In April, 1918, the naval and military wings were amalgamated, under the Ministry of the Air, as the Royal Air Force.

The Force consists of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air Force Special Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, and the Territorial Air Force. The establishment of the Royal Air Force for the year 1927-28 is 33,800 exclusive of those serving in India, who are paid for by the Government of India. During 1922 the Air Ministry took over control of Iraq and Palestine.

The Air Force is organised into commands as follows:—

I. United Kingdom: (a) Inland Area, (b) Coastal Area, (c) Irish Wing, (d) Cranwell, (e) Halton.

II. Overseas: (a) Middle East Area, (b) Iraq, (c) India, (d) Mediterranean, (e) Palestine.

Areas are subdivided into groups and wings, a certain number of squadrons being allotted to each group or wing. Squadrons are subdivided into flights. In December 1926 the establishment of the Royal Air Force was 62 squadrons, 55 of which were regular squadrons and 7 Special Reserve or Auxiliary Air Force squadrons. Each squadron is of 12 aeroplanes. 35 squadrons were in Great Britain and 18 abroad, while 18 flights, the equivalent of 9 squadrons, were provided for the fleet air arm. During 1923 a scheme for the expansion of the Air Force primarily for Home Defence was sanctioned. This scheme provides for an establishment of 52 squadrons for home defence, 39 of these being squadrons of the Royal Air Force, 6 being non-regular squadrons formed from the Auxiliary Air Force, and 7 being formed of the Special Reserve. At the end of 1926, 28 Home Defence squadrons had been formed, of which 21 are regular squadrons. During 1927, two new regular and 1 new non-regular squadron will be added for Home Defence; 1 new regular squadron will be added for Army Co-operation and 5 new flights for the Fleet Air Arm. In November 1924 an Air Officer, commanding-in-chief Air Defences of Great Britain, was appointed to organise and command the Air Forces allotted for Home Defence. These are now divided

into 3 sub-commands: the Fighting Area, with headquarters at Uxbridge; the Wessex Bombing Area, with headquarters at Andover, and the Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force.

The chief educational establishments of the Air Force are the Cadet College at Cranwell and the Staff College at Andover. The chief training dépôt is at Halton. There are also 3 flying training schools, 1 central flying school, and schools of gunnery, ballooning, army co-operation, photography and wireless.

The Air Estimates for 1927-28 amount to 15,500,000£.

During 1927-28 the sum allotted to Civil Aviation is 464,000£. The air routes maintained were London-Manchester, London-Amsterdam, London-Brussels-Cologne, London-Paris and Cairo-Baghdad. The chief events in civil aviation during 1926 were the flight of Sir Alan Cobham to Australia and back in a float seaplane, and the inauguration of an air-route to India by the Secretary of State for Air, who flew to India and back early in 1927. During 1927 it is hoped that 2 airships for traffic to the East will be completed.

Production and Industry.

I. AGRICULTURE.

General distribution of the surface:—

Divisions (1926)	Total surface (excluding water)	Woods and plantations (1913)	Rough grazing land (1926)	Permanent pasture (1926)	Arable land (1926)
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England ¹ . . .	32,037,000	1,637,000	3,437,000	13,023,000	9,873,000
Wales ¹ . . .	5,090,000	187,000	1,636,000	2,105,000	675,000
Scotland . . .	19,070,000	852,000 ²	9,710,000 ³	1,499,000	3,195,000
Isle of Man . .	141,000	1,400	40,000	19,000	62,000
Channel Islands (1923)	44,000	200	2,000	10,000	21,000

¹ England excludes, and Wales includes Monmouth. ² Area in 1914. ³ Area in 1924.

Distribution of the cultivated area, and the number of live-stock in Great Britain:—

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>Cultivated area:</i>				
Corn crops ¹ . . .	5,182,075	5,099,582	1,138,730	1,125,850
Green crops ² . . .	2,161,805	2,224,626	571,860	569,770
Hops . . .	26,256	25,599	—	—
Small fruit ³ . . .	68,352	69,523	7,189	7,811
Orchards ³ . . .	238,081	240,680	1,168	1,264
Bare fallow . . .	468,204	417,664	9,063	6,125
Clover and rotation grasses . .	2,573,724	2,502,237	1,502,517	1,484,979
Permanent pasture . . .	15,073,433	15,128,186	1,475,888	1,493,635
Total . . .	25,755,486	25,676,111	4,705,197	4,693,170

¹ Corn crops are wheat, barley or bere, oats, mixed corn, rye, beans, peas.

² Green crops are mainly potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape, vetches or tares.

³ In Scotland all orchard land is also included against the crop, grass or fallow beneath the trees. In England and Wales orchard land is only duplicated where small fruit is grown beneath the trees. The figures for small fruit in all cases, therefore, include small fruit in orchards.

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	June, 1925	June, 1926	1925	1926
<i>Live Stock :</i>	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses . .	1,164,240	1,128,796	185,453	178,605
Cattle . .	6,168,830	6,253,045	1,204,791	1,197,825
Sheep . .	15,974,794	16,858,885	7,118,820	7,203,134
Pigs . .	2,644,856	2,200,012	154,220	145,419

Details of the principal crops are given in the following table for England and Wales, and Scotland:—

ACREAGE —THOUSAND ACRES.

	Wheat	Barley or Bere	Oats	Beans ¹	Peas	Potatoes	Turnips and Swedes	Mangold	Hay
<i>England and Wales :</i>									
1922	1,967	1,864	2,164	285	123	561	820	423	5,941
1923	1,740	1,827	1,978	235	95	467	858	401	6,172
1924	1,545	1,814	2,038	242	108	452	831	390	6,253
1925	1,500	1,818	1,868	191	181	498	806	359	6,034
1926	1,592	1,148	1,864	214	119	499	707	330	5,930
<i>Scotland :</i>									
1922	65	153	988	4	0·4	157	404	2·0	576
1923	59	157	968	4	0·4	137	410	1·6	567
1924	49	159	955	4	0·5	139	406	1·3	570
1925	49	152	826	3	0·4	142	396	1·1	559
1926	54	122	940	3	0·4	142	301	1·1	580

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Quatrs.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
<i>England and Wales :</i>									
1922	7,684	5,068	9,289	837	261	4,012	10,908	8,560	5,789
1923	6,859	5,006	9,584	820	301	2,758	10,879	6,944	7,707
1924	6,211	5,367	10,526	821	358	2,696	11,538	7,843	7,999
1925	6,127	5,208	9,522	689	286	3,214	9,198	7,130	7,100
1926 ²	5,898	4,715	10,317	687	235	2,768	10,983	7,120	7,123
<i>Scotland :</i>									
1922	815	736	4,812	16	—	1,191	6,880	35	902
1923	290	695	4,613	14	0·7	821	6,561	25	890
1924	281	638	4,858	16	—	845	6,752	23	974
1925	246	730	4,812	13	—	995	6,815	21	892
1926 ²	256	567	5,081	13	—	899	6,894	23	998
<i>Gt. Britain :</i>									
1922	7,979	5,804	14,101	853	262	5,203	17,788	8,595	6,691
1923	7,149	5,701	14,147	834	302	3,579	17,440	6,969	6,597
1924	6,442	6,050	15,757	839	362	3,542	18,337	7,866	8,972
1925	6,373	5,988	14,334	702	286	4,209	16,013	7,151	7,992
1926 ²	6,149	5,282	15,348	700	235	3,662	17,577	7,143	8,121

¹ Figures for Scotland relate only to beans harvested as corn.

² Provisional figures.

The production of meat in Great Britain in 1923-24 was estimated at 1,023,000 tons; of milk, 1,350 million gallons. The value of produce sold off the farms in 1923 (excluding produce consumed in farmers' households is estimated at 253,750,000£, namely: farm crops, 54,000,000£; live stock, 5,000,000£; dairy produce, 79,000,000£; wool, 4,250,000£; poultry and eggs, 13,500,000£; miscellaneous crops, 18,000,000£.

For the quantities of cereals and live stock imported, see under *Commerce*.

The number of holdings in Great Britain (from 1 acre upwards) is given as follows:—

Size of Holdings, 1923	England and Wales (1926)	Scotland (1924)	Great Britain (1924)
1— 5 acres . . .	74,185	17,100	93,950
5— 50 „ . . .	187,641	33,445	224,916
50—300 „ . . .	128,232	23,187	151,879
Over 300 acres . . .	12,580	2,478	15,339
Total . . .	402,638	76,210	485,593

In *England and Wales*, the Ministry of Agriculture make grants for, and, to some extent, supervise vocational education and scientific research in agriculture. The Board of Agriculture for *Scotland* dispenses certain grants for the development and improvement of agriculture, including agricultural education and research, in that country.

Under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, there are eight 'Development Commissioners,' appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and analogous resources of the United Kingdom. The total sum guaranteed to the Fund was 2,900,000*l.*; interest on investments, and other receipts, up to March 31, 1920, made the total available funds 3,541,000*l.* In 1921–22 a further 850,000*l.*, constituting the 'Special' Fund, was paid to the Fund under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture in England and Wales. Under the same Act 150,000*l.* was paid to the Agriculture (Scotland) Fund for similar purposes in Scotland. In 1923–24 a further 250,000*l.* was voted to the Fund by Parliament. During 1925–26 the payment of grants from the Ordinary Fund amounted to 243,912*l.* and loans to 14,566*l.* The balance in the Ordinary Fund at March 31, 1926, was 147,679*l.* and the balance in the Special Fund was 367,780*l.*

II. FISHERIES.

Quantity and value of fish of British taking landed in Great Britain (excluding salmon, except that figures for England and Wales include sea-caught salmon and sea-trout):—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales . . .	607,925	575,707	684,400	676,874	625,207
Scotland	279,564	270,882	349,819	285,664	322,990
G B. (excluding shell-fish) .	887,489	846,589	1,034,219	962,558	948,197
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales . . .	13,817,830	13,871,992	15,150,221	14,224,682	12,700,657
Scotland	3,966,211	3,408,642	4,647,858	4,454,168	4,848,845
G.B. (excluding shell-fish) .	17,784,041	17,280,634	19,798,079	18,678,850	17,042,502
Value of shell-fish . . .	584,641	527,734	551,572	585,028	599,693

¹ Provisional figures.

Statistics for 1925 of fishing boats registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 :—

—	Boats on Register on December 31, 1925			Total Net Ton- nage	Boats employed at some time during year	Estimated number of men and boys employed in sea-fishing	
	Number					Regular fishermen	Others
	Sailing	Steam & Motor	Total				
England and Wales	3,778	4,407	8,185	187,815	7,464	31,210	4,850
Scotland	3,084	2,985	6,019	92,480	6,198	21,955	4,099
N Ireland	855	269	1,124	5,187	572	967 ¹	613 ¹
Isle of Man	71	91	162	1,123	127	287	79
Channel Islands	161	84	245	603	227	274	101
Total, 1925	8,499	7,886	16,385	5,137	14,688	54,702	9,811

¹ Excluding Londonderry.

Imports and Exports of fish into and from the United Kingdom are given as follows. The imports represent fish of foreign taking or preparation, and are therefore not included in the table above giving fish of British taking landed in the United Kingdom :—

—	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Imports (fresh, cured, canned)	150,000	188,000	210,000	222,000	242,000
Exports of United Kingdom produce (fresh, cured, salted)	218,000	266,000	407,000	338,000	863,000
Ditto (herrings only)	167,000	217,000	325,000	237,000	257,000
Re-exports (fish of foreign and colonial origin)	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,000	15,000

¹ Provisional figures.

III. MINING AND METALS.

General summary of the mineral production of Great Britain and the Isle of Man in 1924 and 1925 :—

Description of Mineral	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Alum shale	1,709	—	—	†
Arsenical pyrites	299	1,488	*	†
Arsenic (white) and arsenic soot	3,207	122,294	2,545	41,447
Barytes and Witherite	54,767	116,842	48,681	94,632
Bog ore	3,200	—	4,791	†
Calcspars	9,306	—	12,807	†
Chalk	4,402,560	377,995	5,035,350	410,904
Chert, flint, &c.	148,279	43,714	134,688	43,065

* Information not available.

† Included in total value.

Description of Mineral	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries	Quantity	Value at the Mines and Quarries
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Chromite of iron . . .	1,043	1,614	443	1,220
China clay . . .	806,364	1,198,842	850,160	1,359,941
China stone . . .	54,703	73,816	57,379	82,334
Clay and shale . . .	10,843,418	1,110,562	13,073,940	1,869,091
Coal . . .	267,118,187	251,664,873	243,176,231	198,978,154
Copper precipitate . . .	192	6,813	148	4,721
Felspar . . .	1,053	756	—	—
Felsite . . .	35,908	14,528	36,127	14,160
Fireclay . . .	2,189,343	827,532	2,240,529	867,387
Potters' clay . . .	225,951	185,188	206,826	189,239
Fluorspar . . .	49,492	54,384	39,079	41,498
Gravel and sand . . .	2,922,485	404,284	3,741,961	627,424
Gypsum . . .	871,289	187,296	414,303	215,045
Igneous rocks . . .	7,432,690	3,112,525	8,135,556	3,485,427
Iron ore and Ironstone . . .	11,050,589	3,412,985	10,142,378	2,918,963
Iron pyrites . . .	5,569	3,742	5,283	3,609
Lead ore (dressed) . . .	14,294	302,064	15,578	348,886
Limestone (other than chalk) . . .	12,813,471	3,156,552	13,060,753	3,212,671
Manganese ore . . .	2,457	—	829	†
Mica Clay . . .	23,633	15,296	20,334	10,303
Moulding and Pig-bed sand . . .	648,840	130,187	679,559	134,660
Ochre, umber, &c. . .	10,469	—	11,224	†
Oil shale . . .	2,857,103	1,071,413	2,464,329	741,233
Petroleum . . .	312	810	333	†
Salt . . .	2,027,450	1,601,666	1,916,581	1,395,241
Gamster and silica rock . . .	634,431	247,818	494,293	203,357
Sandstone . . .	2,531,917	1,538,391	2,888,741	1,808,244
Slate . . .	287,705	2,157,880	305,763	2,270,679
Sulphate of strontium . . .	1,450	—	1,072	†
Tin ore (dressed) . . .	3,547	420,079	4,032	592,061
Tungsten ore (dressed) . . .	2	49	1	70
Uranium ore (dressed) . . .	20	—	114	†
Zinc ore (dressed) . . .	2,317	13,435	1,603	11,826
Totals . . .	—	273,801,914	—	221,385,931

† Included in total return.

The metals obtainable from the ores produced in 1925 were:—Copper, 95 tons, value 6,235£; iron, 3,042,863 tons, 13,312,526£; lead, 11,839 tons, 432,271£; silver, 32,433 oz., 4,341£; tin, 2,339 tons, 612,516£; zinc, 563 tons, 20,650£; total value, 14,388,539£.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at all mines in Great Britain under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts during 1925 was 1,133,421. The number of mines at work was 3,076. 899,816 persons (males) worked underground, and 227,762 males and 5,843 females above ground. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 82,718, of whom 53,160 (including 42 females) worked inside the quarries, and 29,558 (including 303 females) outside. The number of quarries at work was 5,503.

Professor H. S. Jevons estimated the resources of British coal in 1915, within 4,000 feet of the surface, at 197,000 million tons.

Coal raised in Great Britain, and coal, coke, and patent fuel exported :—

Year	Coal raised		Coal, Coke, etc., exported		Bunkers for ships in foreign trade ¹
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
		£		£	Tons
1918	287,430,000	145,536,000	76,688,000	58,660,000	21,082,000
1922	249,607,000	219,998,000	67,989,000	77,734,000	18,906,000
1923 ²	276,001,000	259,734,000	84,497,000	109,947,000	18,158,000
1924	267,118,000	251,665,000	65,582,000	78,811,000	17,649,000
1925	243,176,281	198,978,154	54,089,000	54,813,000	16,486,000

¹ Not included in exports. Bunkers for ships in foreign and coastwise trade, and Admiralty shipments totalled 38½ million tons in 1917 and 34½ million tons in 1918.

² Trade of Gt Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State is included from 1st April, 1923, and the direct foreign trade of that State is excluded.

In the year 1925, the coal available for consumption at home is estimated to have been 169,570,000 tons, some of the principal uses being: Railways, for locomotive purposes, 13,357,000 tons; gas works, 16,452,000 tons; coke ovens, 14,569,000 tons; blast furnaces, manufacture of pig-iron, 886,000 tons (plus 7,466,000 tons of coke); colliery engines, 15,416,000 tons; domestic coal, including miners' coal, 40,000,000 tons; bunkers for ships in coasting trade, 1,162,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 8,250,000¹ tons; general manufacturing purposes, etc., 59,426,000 tons.

¹ Provisional figures.

Iron ore produced in and imported into the United Kingdom :—

Year	Iron ore produced		Iron ore imported and retained	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
1921	3,471,000	2,206,000	1,888,000	3,736,000
1922 ¹	6,837,000	2,387,000	3,473,000	4,284,000
1923 ¹	10,875,000	3,535,000	5,861,000	6,850,000
1924 ¹	11,051,000	3,413,000	5,927,000	6,569,000
1925 ¹	10,143,000	2,919,000	4,382,000	4,774,000

¹ excluding production in Ireland after 1922, and imports into the Irish Free State after 1st April, 1923

The exports of British iron ore are insignificant. Of the ore imported in 1925, 1,910,000 tons, valued at 1,925,000£, came from Spain. Including 'purple ore,' the net quantity of iron ore available for the furnaces of Great Britain in 1925 was 14,729,000 tons.

Statistics of blast furnaces in operation :—

Year	Furnaces in Blast	Ore Smelted	Pig-iron made	Coal used	Coke used	Pig iron Exported
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1921	95	5,604,000	2,616,000	651,000	3,076,000	103,000
1922	132	10,231,000	4,902,000	948,000	5,819,000	651,000
1923	203	16,369,000	7,441,000	1,702,000	8,645,700	725,000
1924	182	16,880,000	7,807,000	1,375,000	8,609,000	485,000
1925	151	14,811,000	6,262,000	886,000	7,466,000	468,000
1926	78 ¹	—	2,441,500	—	—	—

¹ December.

The total output of steel in 1925 was 7,385,400 tons (8,201,200 tons in 1924); the total number of works in operation was 90 (95 in 1924), with an average number of 306 furnaces and converters (328 in 1924). The steel output for 1926 was 3,560,400 tons.

IV. WATER POWER.

The available water-power resources of Great Britain are estimated to be 900,000 B.H.P., of which 200,000 B.H.P. are developed (1922).

Commerce.

Value of the imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and foreign merchandise transhipped under bond) of the United Kingdom for five years:—

Year	Total Imports	Exports of British Produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total Exports
	£	£	£	£
1922	1,008,098,889	719,507,410	103,694,670	823,202,080
1923 ¹	1,096,226,214	767,257,771	118,543,805	885,801,576
1924	1,277,439,144	800,966,837	139,970,143	940,936,980
1925	1,320,715,190	773,380,702	154,036,799	927,417,501
1926	1,242,863,679	651,892,504	125,665,633	777,458,137

¹ From April 1, 1923, the figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and include the trade between that area and the Irish Free State.

² Provisional figures.

The value of goods imported is generally taken to be that at the port and time of entry, including all incidental expenses (cost, insurance, and freight) up to the landing on the quay. For goods consigned for sale, the market value in this country is required and recorded in the returns. This is ascertained from the declaration made by the importers, and is checked by the expert knowledge available in the Customs Department, with the help of current price-lists and market reports. For exports, the value at the port of shipment (including the charges of delivering the goods on board) is taken. Imports are entered as from the country whence the goods were consigned to the United Kingdom, which may, or may not, be the country whence the goods were last shipped. Exports are credited to the country of ultimate destination as declared by the exporters.

Trade according to countries for the years 1925 and 1926:—

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>						
<i>Europe and Colonies—</i>						
Russia	25,322	23,950	6,240	5,861	13,017	8,566
Finland	13,214	13,285	3,989	2,772	699	767
Estonia	1,813	2,235	604	552	306	85

¹ Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British Produce		Foreign and Colonial Produce	
	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Latvia	5,219	5,604	1,631	1,155	181	126
Lithuania	475	685	297	151	22	9
Sweden	21,327	21,427	11,576	8,052	1,739	1,289
Norway	12,978	12,184	8,113	6,916	789	566
Iceland	414	296	614	448	100	76
Denmark and Faroe Islands	49,054	47,957	10,954	8,714	1,227	883
Poland	5,165	8,525	3,712	2,471	888	912
Germany	48,403	72,685	44,225	26,348	27,263	20,916
Netherlands	45,598	50,337	24,809	17,944	6,875	4,686
Java	9,382	9,984	8,411	5,733	91	85
Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	4,213	3,829	2,885	2,713	32	34
Dutch West India Islands	2,321	1,249	265	282	4	3
Dutch Guiana	257	136	116	83	6	4
Belgium	35,557	44,865	18,667	14,263	10,264	8,103
Belgian Congo	653	349	993	750	37	31
Luxemburg	1,443	1,115	19	8	1	1
France	65,042	59,120	31,026	20,376	23,217	20,226
Algeria	2,001	1,327	1,438	666	7	7
Tunis	897	824	328	151	32	22
French West Africa	2,401	2,089	3,138	2,267	145	142
French Somaliland	193	239	97	96	1	1
Madagascar	486	444	103	56	—	—
Syria	306	310	1,776	1,200	14	11
French Indo-China	418	329	277	324	1	7
French Pacific Poss.	52	40	27	19	1	1
St. Pierre and Miquelon	—	—	897	38	14	13
French W. India Islands	—	—	12	5	1	—
French Guiana	13	11	2	2	—	—
Switzerland	18,966	13,693	9,212	6,195	1,132	1,633
Portugal	4,767	4,610	4,170	3,364	633	589
Azores	74	93	65	55	6	3
Madeira	108	108	360	386	51	47
Portuguese West Africa	104	86	639	542	18	26
Portuguese East Africa	952	428	2,960	2,567	55	56
Portuguese Poss. in India	283	158	225	126	1	1
Spain	19,887	17,056	10,278	7,209	759	589
Canary Islands	3,907	3,651	1,787	1,213	63	62
Spanish North Africa	61	27	561	484	18	20
Italy	19,239	15,740	18,335	10,501	2,869	1,988
Tripoli	15	32	109	71	5	6
Italian East Africa	6	4	50	31	—	1
Austria	2,506	2,391	2,204	1,806	530	377
Hungary	479	273	580	655	60	40
Czechoslovakia	10,732	10,920	1,556	1,330	231	178
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	398	405	1,292	867	36	38
Greece	2,947	2,429	6,014	3,377	157	127
Crete	240	159	39	21	2	—
Bulgaria	60	120	1,333	863	24	14
Romania	2,244	2,672	3,073	2,613	115	86
Turkey, European	817	952	3,573	2,406	179	91
Turkey, Asiatic	1,607	2,060	1,027	684	31	19
<i>Africa—</i>						
Morocco	566	437	2,185	1,512	54	36
Liberia	112	89	166	174	19	21
Egypt	34,201	25,014	16,424	11,041	257	229

¹ Provisional figures

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹
<i>Asia—</i>	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Abyssinia	119	106	22	16	8	—
Arabia	8	12	20	64	1	1
Persia	7,242	7,856	2,454	2,002	94	88
Afghanistan	2	1	6	10	—	—
Siam	380	255	2,017	1,923	18	10
China (exclusive of Hong Kong, Macao and Wei- hai-Wei)	13,448	11,554	14,633	16,427	175	242
Japan (including Formosa).	7,281	7,422	16,237	13,868	263	281
Korea	2	1	98	101	1	—
<i>America—</i>						
United States of America	245,273	229,599	52,074	47,941	31,181	25,855
Philippine Is. and Guam	3,253	1,865	1,243	965	23	24
Porto Rico	6	14	113	115	2	1
Hawaii	71	53	31	19	—	1
Cuba	11,629	4,512	2,605	2,066	81	109
Haiti	224	202	444	228	1	1
St. Domingo	2,140	1,384	239	248	15	11
Mexico	5,315	6,017	3,136	2,768	58	54
Guatemala	160	60	537	508	8	10
Honduras (not British)	1,159	568	481	168	3	1
San Salvador	173	42	629	615	2	28
Nicaragua	120	78	239	233	5	4
Costa Rica	2,573	2,507	336	306	8	9
Colombia	1,578	1,842	3,675	3,767	37	32
Panama	64	122	383	371	20	18
Venezuela	1,370	1,464	2,480	2,291	33	35
Ecuador	468	207	688	525	12	8
Peru	8,583	7,438	2,381	2,350	74	80
Chile	12,357	7,758	6,029	5,664	308	283
Brazil	5,994	4,237	16,155	12,610	381	277
Uruguay	4,899	4,546	3,179	2,377	71	63
Bolivia	5,400	6,624	521	541	20	18
Argentine Republic	68,856	67,497	29,145	23,002	540	579
Paraguay	127	164	195	185	—	1
Deep Sea Fisheries	980	1,360	1	1	—	—
Total (including those not specified above)	891,579	866,302	438,267	334,877	127,737	101,850
<i>British Possessions :</i>						
<i>In Europe :</i>						
Irish Free State	43,382	40,857	40,217	34,764	10,968	10,408
Channel Islands	3,446	3,392	3,269	3,091	1,065	1,089
Gibraltar	17	19	1,114	642	89	79
Malta and Gozo	53	84	1,541	1,113	207	202
Cyprus	320	176	887	355	7	10
<i>In Africa :</i>						
West Africa :						
Gambia	422	343	236	280	11	13
Sierra Leone	1,265	808	926	692	126	87
Gold Coast & Togoland	2,165	2,168	4,097	3,584	457	581
Nigeria & Cameroons	9,919	9,215	8,661	7,177	789	679
St. Helena and Ascension	41	44	66	55	17	15

¹ Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of Merchandise Consigned from Countries in first column		Exports of Merchandise consigned to Countries in first column.			
			British produce		Foreign and Colonial produce	
	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹	1925	1926 ¹
South Africa :	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Protect. of S W. Africa	62	91	177	166	2	4
Cape of Good Hope ²	16,575	12,386	13,271	14,668	833	874
Natal	8,093	6,208	8,448	8,526	334	348
Orange Free State	—	—	658	690	37	36
Transvaal	398	228	8,193	8,119	425	377
Basutoland	2	—	22	32	—	—
Rhodesia	896	856	1,278	1,467	53	58
Bechuanaland Prot.	11	4	5	13	—	—
Swaziland	—	—	2	2	—	—
East Africa :						
Tanganyika Territory	1,869	1,175	771	837	28	20
Zanzibar and Pemba	277	150	379	276	6	13
Kenya Colony	4,153	2,942	3,467	2,642	101	105
Uganda Protectorate	1,181	705	293	460	6	13
Nyasaland Protectorate	842	924	237	238	7	8
Somaliland Protectorate	8	5	7	32	—	—
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ³	2,598	4,801	1,563	1,328	41	48
Mauritius & Dependencies	1,439	3,522	881	700	24	16
Seychelles	96	46	43	35	3	3
In Asia :						
Aden and Dependencies	842	270	677	549	9	17
Palestine	1,160	1,846	717	647	26	27
Iraq	1,654	851	4,371	2,830	78	174
British India	80,099	57,729	86,048	82,027	1,187	1,407
Straits Settlements	18,612	19,490	11,569	11,515	246	328
Federated Malay States	4,829	6,363	1,965	2,513	80	122
Ceylon and Dependencies	17,040	17,903	5,039	5,695	155	211
British North Borneo	296	277	53	53	3	3
Sarawak	121	55	85	116	4	2
Hong Kong	718	668	5,110	3,182	93	67
In Australasia :						
Australia	72,637	61,045	60,169	61,206	3,855	2,480
Territory of Papua	147	128	63	65	2	3
New Zealand	51,382	46,824	23,073	20,593	1,111	785
Nauru and British Samoa	376	125	34	35	1	1
Fiji Islands	569	286	295	417	12	15
Other Pacific Islands (British)	148	50	62	69	1	2
In America :						
Canada	70,586	64,193	27,553	26,383	3,131	2,367
Newfoundland & Labrador	1,984	1,674	1,367	1,024	149	139
Bermudas	1	8	319	391	35	44
Bahamas	38	51	407	490	41	52
British West India Islands	5,903	4,789	4,004	3,536	270	243
British Honduras	155	97	180	174	22	20
British Guiana	815	791	1,357	1,150	105	96
Falkland Islands	484	616	249	298	18	34
Total, British Possessions (including those not specified above)	429,136	373,562	335,114	317,016	26,800	23,685
Grand Total	1,320,715	1,242,864	778,881	651,893	154,037	125,566

¹ Provisional figures.² Exclusive of the value of Diamonds from the Cape of Good Hope.

Gold and silver bullion and specie :—

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	43,986,655	57,434,355	9,611,055	11,687,714
1924	35,791,664	49,419,607	13,931,746	12,422,661
1925	41,460,892	49,674,766	10,612,553	12,161,255
1926 ¹	38,550,761	27,152,598	11,214,228	10,957,801

¹ Provisional figures

Imports and exports for 1925 and 1926 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (latter year provisional) :—

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco—	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Grain and Flour	111,878	99,590	9,050	5,792	3,543	1,565
Feeding-Stuffs for Animals	9,068	6,807	3,080	2,393	273	185
Meat	122,465	114,274	1,727	1,641	4,402	3,850
Animals Living for Food	17,576	16,982	165	147	—	—
Other Food & Drink, Non-dutiable	175,350	166,419	—	—	10,508	7,821
Other Food & Drink, Dutiable	118,180	108,700	33,920	32,448	12,308	12,110
Tobacco	17,097	17,725	7,056	8,050	1,131	905
Total, Class I.	571,613	530,498	54,997	50,466	32,165	26,436
II. Raw Materials, etc.—						
Mining, &c., Products : Coal	20	43,021	50,477	19,138	—	40
Iron Ore and Scrap	5,746	5,575	1,952	1,924	621	499
Non-Ferrous Ores and Scrap	5,110	2,709	447	285	1	3
Wood and Timber	16,498	15,232	1,327	1,578	365	420
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	46,511	39,269	756	627	708	652
Wool, and Woollen Rags	125,581	84,810	1,766	1,041	11,115	8,542
Silk, Raw, Knobs and Noils	76,083	65,762	11,496	8,454	32,113	27,681
Other Textile Materials	1,658	2,032	64	25	96	52
Oil Seeds, Oils, Fats, Gums, &c.	18,153	13,572	549	292	2,395	1,880
Hides and Skins, Undressed	55,515	45,483	7,025	6,221	3,507	2,600
Paper-making Materials	21,808	19,556	2,911	2,402	14,343	12,769
Rubber	11,109	11,946	1,865	1,625	71	47
Miscellaneous	29,744	33,516	288	307	22,421	16,301
	11,723	10,624	3,446	3,331	2,913	2,068
Total, Class II.	425,209	392,685	84,371	47,151	90,673	73,782
III. Manufactured Articles—						
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	10	2,518	3,837	1,364	—	8
Earthenware, Glass, &c	10,095	11,510	12,979	11,925	248	212
Iron and Steel Manufactures	23,999	29,585	68,162	55,077	242	284
Non-Ferrous Metals & Manufactures	33,142	37,113	16,841	19,434	4,236	3,669
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, &c.	9,666	6,571	9,085	8,801	1,411	1,266
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	4,271	3,783	11,539	12,189	224	181
Machinery	11,891	12,740	49,069	45,588	1,574	1,352
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,229	6,803	2,292	2,123	513	543
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,831	8,651	199,805	154,343	1,790	772
Woollen, Worsted Yarns & Manuf.	15,126	14,987	58,957	51,416	2,048	1,843

Import Values C.I.F. Export Values F.O.B.	Total Imports		Domestic Exports		Foreign and Colonial Exports	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Silk and Silk Manufactures . . .	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £	1,000 £
Manuf. : Other Textile Materials . .	22,584	16,913	1,512	1,957	2,371	1,657
Apparel	18,185	14,052	27,888	26,744	2,724	2,232
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, & Colours .	21,147	17,180	28,903	27,320	1,699	1,181
Oils, Fats, Resins, Manufactures . .	14,402	15,446	23,577	21,639	1,217	986
Leather and Manufactures	36,638	43,856	10,226	9,448	3,650	2,188
Paper and Cardboard	15,078	14,089	7,088	6,683	2,206	1,926
Vehicles (inc. Ships & Aircraft) . .	15,085	15,755	9,532	9,797	206	243
Rubber Manufactures	12,308	7,588	82,754	30,583	799	493
Miscellaneous Articles	6,328	7,020	7,613	7,946	725	730
	28,826	27,364	34,434	33,805	3,535	3,418
Total, Class III	319,840	314,978	616,279	538,170	31,404	25,213
IV. <i>Animals not for Food</i>	2,303	2,155	2,207	1,717	100	134
V. <i>Parcel Post</i>	3,893	2,552	15,142	14,360	—	—
Total	1,322,358	1,242,864	773,086	651,893	154,411	125,566

The principal articles of food and drink, and tobacco, imported and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom for the years 1923–1926 are as follows:—

Articles	1923 ¹	1924 ¹	1925 ¹	1926 ¹
Wheat Thous. Cwts.	99,855	116,708	95,050	96,373
Wheat meal and flour	11,621	10,623	8,621	10,552
Maize	33,328	36,381	25,792	30,417
Barley	18,092	21,608	15,408	11,498
Oats	9,700	10,316	8,366	7,689
Rice	2,769	2,800	2,564	2,115
Butter	4,983	5,096	5,503	5,593
Margarine	1,238	1,315	1,387	1,333
Cheese	2,800	2,840	2,962	2,974
Eggs (in shell) Thous. gt. hunds.	20,046	20,279	21,865	22,125
Coffee and chicory Thous. cwts.	374	383	387	387
Cocoa, raw	996	1,037	1,126	1,128
Preparations of cocoa, &c.	143	159	201	204
Tea Lbs.	387,551	396,512	401,096	408,337
Beef (fresh & refrigerated) Cwts.	13,127	13,029	13,350	14,115
Mutton and lamb	5,824	5,052	5,444	5,855
Bacon and hams	9,158	8,924	8,495	8,204
Potatoes	4,806	9,010	9,339	7,077
Apples	6,208	6,751	5,637	7,860
Oranges	7,462	7,239	7,513	7,774
Bananas bunches	11,618	11,064	11,701	13,531
Currants, dried cwts.	1,306	1,150	1,237	1,208
Raisins	1,005	1,109	1,191	1,102
Sugar (raw and refined)	29,404	31,263	33,256	32,669
Wine Galls.	13,512	15,889	16,119	16,330
Spirits ² Thous. Prf.	2,247	2,281	2,163	1,844
Beer Std. Brls.	1,187	1,568	1,622	1,479
Tobacco Thous. lbs.	129,222	128,873	133,555	135,516

¹ See note (1) to table on page 53.

² For consumption as beverage.

In 1926 the United Kingdom imported about 47,777,000 cwt. of wheat from other parts of the Empire and about 49,162,000 cwt. from foreign countries. The great wheat sources were:—

United States . . .	31,561,000 cwt	Australia . . .	9,186,000 cwt.
Canada . . .	35,806,000 „	British East Indies	2,695,000 „
Argentina . . .	11,900,000 „		

Wheat flour imported 1926, 10,660,000 cwt., of which 2,733,000 came from the United States, 5,385,000 from Canada, and 1,290,000 from Australia.

The total value of goods transhipped under bond was: 1920, 18,002,866*l*.; 1921, 10,796,309*l*.; 1922, 13,521,202*l*.; 1923, 20,071,568*l*.; 1924, 24,588,870*l*.; 1925, 28,845,085*l*. (These amounts are *not* included above in the accounts of imports and exports.)

Shipping and Navigation.

Vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom¹ (including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands) at the end of each year.—

At end of year	Sailing Vessels		Steam Vessels ²		Total	
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons
1921	6,272	609,761	12,660	10,932,369	18,932	11,542,130
1922	6,184	574,189	12,787	11,223,036	18,971	11,797,225
1923 ¹	5,962	550,723	12,437	11,160,343	18,399	11,711,066
1924 ¹	5,842	521,987	12,513	11,194,448	18,355	11,716,435
1925 ¹	5,785	519,821	12,491	11,463,257	18,276	11,983,078

¹ As from April 1, 1923, the figures do not include those for the Irish Free State.

² Including motor vessels.

The total number of vessels on the registers at ports in the British Empire (including the United Kingdom) in 1923 was 36,299, of 14,312,874 tons net (sailing, 16,048 vessels, tonnage, 1,412,241; steam, 20,251 vessels, tonnage, 12,900,633), in 1924, 36,095 vessels of 14,351,681 tons net (sailing, 15,640 vessels, tonnage, 1,379,905; steam, 20,455 vessels, tonnage, 12,971,776), and in 1925, 36,117 vessels of 14,667,085 tons (sailing, 15,510 vessels of 1,414,268 tons; steam, 15,072 of 12,664,477 tons; and motor, 5,535 of 588,340 tons).

Vessels built in the United Kingdom¹ (including vessels built for foreigners):—

Year	Other than War Vessels						War Vessels	
	Sailing		Steam ²		Total		For British Royal Navy	For Foreigners
	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	No.	Net Tons	Tons Displacement	Gross Tons
1913	338	30,382	909	1,170,107	1,247	1,200,489	193,785	55,024
1921	215	24,517	545	929,339	760	953,856	(a)	—
1922	155	16,478	330	614,885	485	631,363	(a)	—
1923 ¹	273	26,569	332	382,135	605	408,704	(a)	—
1924 ¹	240	24,305	620	852,439	860	876,744	(a)	—
1925 ¹	329	30,758	481	642,708	810	673,461	(a)	—

(a) Cannot be stated.

¹ See note 1 above.

² Including motor vessels.

The output of merchant shipbuilding in gross tons was: in 1922, 1,031,000; 1923, 646,000; 1924, 1,440,000; 1925, 1,079,000, 1926, 638,000. The total world output for 1925 was 2,166,000 tons (gross); and for 1926 was 1,633,000 tons (gross).

The total productive capacity of the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom is estimated to be about 3,000,000 tons.

Total shipping of the United Kingdom * engaged in the home and foreign trade or in fishing :—

Years	Sailing Vessels			Steam and Motor Vessels			Total Tonnage (Net)
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	
1921	1,408	158,295	5,743	8,728	10,612,680	268,473	10,770,975
1922	1,271	125,985	4,672	8,623	10,676,325	262,335	10,802,410
1923*	1,180	91,528	4,008	8,614	10,927,992	261,917	11,019,520
1924*	1,078	85,886	3,680	8,636	11,080,689	261,307	11,166,085
1925*	992	74,449	3,384	8,541	11,337,528	264,822	11,411,977

Of the 265,077 men employed in 1924, 197,586 were British, 12,537 foreigners, and 54,954 were Lascars, and in 1925, of 268,206 men employed, 201,061 were British, 12,176 were foreigners, and 54,969 were Lascars.

British shipping engaged in the home trade (i.e. the United Kingdom* and ports between the Elbe and Brest) and foreign trade, 1925 :—

Trade	Sailing Vessels			Steam Vessels		
	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed	Number	Tons (Net)	Persons employed
Home ¹	982	60,143	3,216	4,903	651,895	52,773
Partly foreign.	1	142	6	243	197,382	4,567
Foreign	9	14,164	162	3,895	10,488,301	207,482
Total	992	74,449	3,384	8,541	11,337,528	264,822

¹ Including fishing.

Total net tonnage of sailing, steam and motor vessels, including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at ports in the United Kingdom * :—

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.	1,000tns.
1921	34,529	20,778	55,307	34,278	21,501	55,779	68,507	42,279	111,086
1922	44,188	32,058	76,246	45,383	32,113	77,496	89,571	64,171	153,742
1923*	51,308	36,970	90,368	51,904	33,632	90,536	103,297	77,002	180,899
1924*	52,271	34,785	87,057	53,394	35,386	88,780	105,666	70,171	175,836
1 25*	52,021	31,997	84,018	52,839	32,451	85,290	104,860	64,448	169,308

* See footnote 1 on p. 59

With cargoes only.

Year	Entered			Cleared			Total		
	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total	British	Foreign	Total
	1,000t. s	1,000tms	1,000tms.	1,000tms.	1,000tms	1,000tms	1,000tms	1,000tms	1,000tms.
1921	25,124	11,949	37,123	24,282	12,115	36,397	49,404	24,114	73,520
1922	28,474	14,921	43,395	36,817	22,865	59,682	61,291	37,786	108,077
1923	33,979	18,013	51,992	42,189	28,552	70,691	75,218	46,565	121,783
1924*	36,856	18,514	55,370	41,732	28,67	61,299	78,58~	42,081	120,669
1925*	37,974	17,537	55,511	41,407	20,905	62,312	79,381	38,442	117,823

* The entrances with cargoes from the Irish Free State in the last nine months of 1923 amounted to 2,157,682 tons, and the clearances thereto were 2,771,218 tons. These figures are included in the table.

* See footnote 1 on p. 59.

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1926 was 64,181,370; total clearances were 46,952,423 net tons.

Of the foreign tonnage (20,658,000 tons) entered with cargoes at British ports in 1926.

U.S. America had	2,680,000	France . . . had	1,507,000	Greece . . . had	522,000
Norway . . .	2,944,000	Denmark . . .	1,917,000	Italy . . .	891,000
Holland . . .	2,865,000	Belgium . . .	1,243,000	Finland . . .	274,000
Germany . . .	1,502,000	Spain . . .	750,000	Portugal . . .	55,000
Sweden . . .	1,566,000	Japan . . .	495,000		

Total arrivals, with cargo and in ballast, 1925: foreign trade, 106,957,003 tons; coastwise, 47,216,934 tons. Total departures: foreign trade, 108,253,371 tons; coastwise, 47,115,091 tons.

Internal Communications.

I. RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Under the Railways Act, 1921, the railways of Great Britain are grouped, as from January 1, 1923, into four systems, namely: London, Midland and Scottish (7,464 miles); London and North-Eastern (6,464 miles); Great Western (3,765 miles); Southern (2,129 miles); total, 19,822 miles of route.

The following table gives the latest railway statistics available for Great Britain:—

Year	Length of road open at end of year	Paid-up Capital (including nominal additions)	Number of Passengers originating (excluding season-ticket holders) ¹	Weight of goods and mineral traffic originating	Railway & Ancillary Businesses	
					Gross receipts.	Expenditure
	Miles	Million £	Millions	Million tons	Million £	Million £
1922 . . .	20,298	1,093.3	1,194.7	801.6	238.2	161.1
1923* . . .	20,314	1,129.1	1,235.6	843.0	224.4	181.5
1924 . . .	20,329	1,158.0	1,236.2	835.5	221.9*	182.9
1925 . . .	20,392	1,174.0	1,232.6	815.8	217.7	181.0

¹ The equivalent number of annual tickets representing season ticket holders in 1913 was 584,100, in 1921 was 923,500, in 1922 was 924,000, in 1923 was 894,000, in 1924 was 851,074, and in 1925 was 851,229.

² Includes 51,330,000L. compensation from the Government under agreements.

³ The gross receipts from railway working only in 1924 were 203,417,000L., and net receipts 36,534,000L.; in 1925, 199,653,000L. gross, 34,629,000L. net.

Tramways.—In 1923–24 there were in Great Britain 2,624 miles of tram ways and light railways open for public traffic. The paid-up capital amounted to 91,293,791 $\frac{1}{2}$., gross receipts 29,433,647 $\frac{1}{2}$., working expenses 22,882,028 $\frac{1}{2}$., and net receipts 6,551,619 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The total number of passengers carried in 1923–24 was 4,448,326,581.

II.—CANALS AND NAVIGATIONS.

The total length of canals in the United Kingdom in 1905 was 4,673 miles, of which 3,641 miles were in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

The total tonnages originating on the principal canals¹ of the United Kingdom in 1925 were: Independently owned canals (length, 1,538 miles), 13,540,000 tons; railway owned or controlled canals (length, 1,145 miles), 2,031,000 tons; River Thames (above Toddington), (length, 126 miles), 31,000 tons; Caledonian and Crinan Canals (length, 70 miles), 82,000 tons.

¹ Excluding Manchester Ship Canal.

The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and 28 ft in depth. The bottom width of the canal is not less than 120 ft. except for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile near Latchford, where it is 90 ft. The maximum width of the locks is 65 ft., with the exception of the entrance lock, which is 80 feet wide. The canal is in direct communication with all the principal railway systems and barge canals of the Kingdom. The total paid-up capital of the Company at December 31, 1926, was 13,524,805 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The gross revenue of the canal in 1926, including the Bridgewater department and the railways, amounted to 2,103,169 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the net revenue, including miscellaneous receipts, to 962,841 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The traffic receipts in 1926 amounted to 1,592,219 $\frac{1}{2}$.. The merchandise traffic paying toll in 1926 amounted to 6,880,879 tons, which was the largest tonnage to use the Port of Manchester since the canal was opened.

III.—POST, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Post-offices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, March, 1926, 21,686, besides 50,285 road and pillar letter-boxes; employed by Post Office January, 1927, 224,065 persons (172,258 males, and 51,807 females); of these, 5,979 (2,094 females) were temporary officers.

Letters, Post-cards, &c., delivered :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	Millions	Millions	Millions
Letters, Postcards, Printed Papers and News-papers	5,585	5,840	6,060
Parcels	126	137	144
Telegrams (forwarded)	69	67	65

The number and value of money orders issued in 1925–26 were :—Inland orders, 10,965,000, amount 71,113,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.; foreign and colonial (including those issued abroad for payment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland), 2,847,000, amount 9,510,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.; total, 13,812,000, amount 80,623,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.. These figures include telegraph orders as follows: inland 766,000, amount 3,874,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.; foreign and colonial (including those issued abroad for payment in his country), 44,000, to the amount of 586,000 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Postal orders issued :—

Year ended March 31	Number	Value	Year ended March 31	Number	Value
		£			£
1921 ¹	101,617,000	37,368,000	1924	109,399,000	37,920,000
1922 ¹	97,726,000	35,861,000	1925	116,098,000	40,035,000
1923	100,805,000	35,745,000	1926	123,340,000	41,685,000

¹ Including Irish Free State

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on February 5, 1870. On March 31, 1926, the mileage of Post Office wires used for telegraph purposes was 277,780. The total mileage of Post Office wires, Telegraph, Telephone, and spare wires, was 5,885,710 miles. Of this total, 1,148,810 miles were aerial, 4,721,162 underground, and 20,738 submarine.

The total number of telegraph offices open on March 31, 1926 (including railway stations, etc., which transact public telegraph business), was 12,984. In 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their wireless telegraph stations on the coast of the United Kingdom. The Post Office has since provided additional stations (long-distance and others). On March 1, 1927, there were 17 Post Office wireless stations in operation, and several 'stand by' stations exist for emergency purposes. The Marconi Company are working certain stations under licence.

All telephone exchanges deal with trunk telephone business, but on March 31, 1926, there were 23 exchanges which dealt with trunk work only. On that date there were 13,115 trunk circuits containing 758,574 miles of wire; the number of calls during the year was 86,900,000. The London local exchange system had 106 exchanges, 1,713,362 miles of working wire, and 488,499 telephones. The Provincial local exchange system had 3,890 exchanges, 2,420,144 miles of working wire, and 901,654 telephones. The approximate number of effective originated calls in 1925-26 was 1,016 millions (409 millions in London). For private wires, the rentals in 1925-26 amounted to 418,000L.

The income and expenditure of the Post Office as shown in the Commercial Accounts was as follows :—

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	£	£	£
Total postal income	36,360,757	38,457,226	40,587,593 ¹
Expenditure	31,401,727	31,846,118	33,171,827 ¹
Net postal surplus	4,959,030	6,611,118	7,415,766
Total telegraph income	5,222,757	5,135,718	5,162,075
Expenditure	6,493,682	6,781,238	6,461,289
Net telegraph deficit	1,270,925	1,645,520	1,299,214
Total telephone income	14,584,461	15,006,512	16,168,206
Expenditure	12,987,544	14,548,506	15,612,876
Net telephone surplus	1,596,917	468,006	555,330
Net surplus	5,291,022	5,420,594	6,667,882

¹ Including for the first time the cost of Savings Bank work in Post Office under Expenditure and amount recovered from National Debt Commissioners in respect thereof under Income.

Money and Credit.

Value of money issued from the Royal Mint and of imports and exports of British gold and silver coin:—

Year	Gold Money issued	Silver Money issued	Bronze Money issued	British Gold Coin		British Silver Coin	
				Imported	Exported	Imported	Exported
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1913	27,638,789	1,934,354	314,525	11,946,744	19,741,360	438,400	691,860
1921	nil	8,529,159	602,795	1,277,061	2,012,567	1,525,520	599,070
1922	nil	4,344,611 ¹	85,820	5,106	3,724,771	1,675,249	178,560
1923	nil	3,276,200 ¹	35,285	4,752	7,205,602	652,637	9,770
1924	nil	2,269,264 ¹	36,820	243,009	6,503,505	222,089	17,900
1925	nil	2,894,864 ¹	34,355	8,326,848	10,281,672	341,122	96,700
1926	2	2	2	6,581,956	4,706,121	384,754	69,520

¹ Excluding coins placed in Currency Note Redemption Account.

² Not available.

There is no State bank, but the Bank of England and the Bank of Scotland have royal charters, and the former lends money to the Government. Statistics of the Bank of England for the end of December for five years:—

Year	Issue Department			Banking Department				
	Notes issued	Securities	Gold Coin and Bullion	Capital and 'Rest'	Deposits and Post Bills	Securities	Notes in the 'Reserve'	Coin in the 'Reserve'
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1921	145,064	18,450	126,614	17,887	122,589	120,125	18,544	1,814
1922	144,073	18,450	125,623	17,898	133,243	130,126	19,195	1,820
1923	145,983	19,750	126,233	17,876	163,638	161,228	18,462	1,825
1924	146,486	19,750	126,736	17,896	174,297	121,790	18,190	1,824
1925	162,514	19,750	142,764	17,898	169,046	167,368	17,783	1,792
1926	169,606	19,750	149,856	17,933	142,977	130,826	28,821	1,262

Bank clearings, 1925, 40,437,119,000 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1926, 39,825,054,000 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1924 and 1925:—

	1925				1924 Total
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland ^a	Total	
Accounts open at Dec. 31—					
Active	11,485,908	581,202	364,263	12,431,373	12,200,013
Dormant ¹	6,187,806	865,546	860,846	6,914,198	6,679,942
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	79,013,390	2,504,510	1,467,972	82,985,872	81,056,398
Interest Credited	6,267,394	242,458	263,271	6,773,123	6,603,815
Paid	79,495,615	2,692,488	2,452,987	84,641,040	80,357,763
Due to Depositors at Dec. 31	264,049,166	10,197,600	10,644,622	285,491,388	280,373,433

¹ Accounts with balances of less than 11., which have been dormant for five years or more.

² As from January 1, 1923, the Irish Free State Post Office Savings Bank commenced operations, and deposits for the British Post Office Savings Bank were no longer accepted at Irish Free State Post Offices.

The amount due to depositors on January 1, 1927, was approximately 283,000,000*l*.

The receipts and payments include purchases and sales of Government Stock for depositors, but the amount shown as due to depositors is exclusive of such stock held by depositors. The latter amounted to 183,682,844*l*. at the end of 1925, and 197,514,063*l*. at the end of 1924.

Trustee Savings Bank.—The number of depositors in these banks in 1924 was 2,295,535, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Government Departments, 82,285,044*l*. Cash, and 30,895,527*l*. (face value) Stock; in the Special Investment Departments, *i.e.*, money invested otherwise than with the National Debt Commissioners, 24,703,347*l*. Cash, and 33,420*l*. (face value) Stock; total Cash, 106,988,391*l*.; total face value of Stock, 30,928,947*l*. In 1913, the number of depositors was 1,912,820; the total Cash due to depositors, 68,548,000*l*., and the face value of Stock, 2,795,000*l*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, or 7·9881 grammes, ·916 (or eleven-twelfths) fine, and consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·3224 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, thus containing 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 1920, the fineness was reduced to ·500 (one half). Bronze coins consist of a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc. The penny weighs 145·83 grains, or 9·45 grammes. The standard of value is gold. Silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings; bronze up to 12*d*., but farthings only up to 6*d*. Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, except at the Bank itself (3 and 4 Will. 4, cap. 98). The 1*l*. and 10*s*. Treasury Notes issued since the outbreak of the War are also legal tender. Under the Gold Standard Act, 1925, the issue of gold coin is suspended but bullion may be purchased at the price of 3*l*. 17*s*. 10½*d*. per ounce troy of gold of the fineness prescribed for gold coin by the Coinage Act, 1870. The note circulation at March 2, 1927, was: currency notes and certificates, 283,990,194*l*.; Bank of England notes, 187,588,645*l*.; total, 421,578,839*l*. The total of Bank of England notes set aside on account of Currency Note redemption (included in preceding total) amounted to 81,338,645*l*. The amount of currency in June, 1914, was estimated at 128,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 75,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 203,000,000*l*. In December, 1919, the amount was estimated at 393,000,000*l*. in circulation, and 191,000,000*l*. in banks; total, 584,000,000*l*. The silver circulation at the end of 1920 was estimated at about 60,000,000*l*.

Standard units are: of length the standard *yard*, of weight the standard *pound* of 7,000 grains (the pound troy having 5,760 grains), of capacity the standard *gallon* containing 10 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at 62° F., the barometer at 30 inches. On these units all other legal weights and measures are based.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Constitution.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922 (13 Geo. V. Ch. 2, Session 2), a separate parliament and executive government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* and 24 elected persons and a House of Commons of 52 elected members. An allowance for expenses is made in the case of those members of both Houses who are not in receipt of salaries as members of the Government or as officers of Parliament, amounting to (a) two guineas a day to members of the Senate for attendance at meetings of the Senate or committees, and to (b) 200*l.* a year to members of the House of Commons. The Parliament has power to legislate for its own area except in regard to (1) matters of Imperial concern (the Crown, making of peace or war, military, naval, and air forces, treaties, titles of honour, treason, naturalisation, domicile, external trade, submarine cables, wireless telegraphy, aerial navigation, lighthouses, etc., coinage, etc., trade marks, etc.), and (2) certain matters 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament (postal service, Post Office and Trustee savings banks, designs for stamps, registration of deeds, land purchase). The executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King: he holds office for six years and is advised by ministers responsible to Parliament. Senators hold office for a fixed term of years: the House of Commons is to continue for five years, unless sooner dissolved. The qualifications for membership of the Parliament are similar to those for membership of the Imperial House of Commons, but power is given to the Northern Ireland Parliament to alter such qualifications after June 1924. Northern Ireland continues to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses they are to have a joint sitting and decide the question at issue by an absolute majority.

The legislative and administrative powers relating to Railways, Fisheries, and the Contagious Diseases of Animals were, under the Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925, transferred to, and became, as from April 1, 1926, powers of the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland.

The Northern Irish Parliament met for the first time in June, 1921. At the election in April, 1925, there were returned 32 Unionists, 10 Nationalists, 4 Independent Unionists, 3 Labour, 2 Republicans and 1 Farmer.

Governor.—The Duke of Abercorn, appointed December 11, 1922. Salary, 8,000*l.* per year, payable from Imperial Revenues (2,000*l.* being recoverable from Northern Ireland Revenues).

The Ministry is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart. (salary, 3,200*l.*).

Finance.—Rt. Hon. H. M. Pollock (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Home Affairs.—Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson Bates (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Labour.—Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Education.—Rt. Hon. Viscount Charlemont (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Agriculture.—Rt. Hon. E. M. Archdale (salary, 2,000*l.*).

Commerce.—Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour.

The usual channel of communication between the Government of Northern Ireland and the Imperial Government is the Home Office.

Local Government.

In the two chief cities, Belfast and Londonderry, local administration is vested in Corporations, who are responsible for roads, public health, rating, housing, lighting, etc.

In each of the six counties there is a County Council responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and other public works, collection of rates, supervision of the arrangements for dealing with tuberculosis and special diseases; also of lunatic asylums, county infirmaries and county fever hospitals.

The counties are divided into thirty-two rural districts, in each of which is a Rural District Council, which is the sanitary authority for the district, and is also responsible for such matters as provision of labourers' cottages, burial grounds, etc. These Councils have also certain powers in regard to the formulation of proposals for construction and maintenance of roads. Urban District Councils to the number of thirty-one have been established in the majority of the towns in Northern Ireland. These Councils are road and sanitary authorities, and are responsible, amongst other things, for the cleaning and lighting of their towns.

The administration of poor relief and dispensary medical relief is vested in Boards of Guardians, which, in the majority of cases, are the Rural District Councils, but in a few cases their area extends over two Rural Districts. Their functions are confined to the administration of the poor law, vaccinations, registration of births, marriages and deaths, dispensary medical relief, and boarding-out of children.

Area and Population.

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on April 18, 1926. The area and population of the country at that date were as follows (the figures are provisional):—

Counties and County Boroughs.	Area in statute acres (exclusive of water).	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antrim	702,850	92,600	99,018	191,618
Armagh	312,772	53,685	56,448	110,033
Belfast C. B.	14,797	195,588	219,419	415,007
Down	608,859	101,288	107,941	209,179
Fermanagh	417,912	30,094	27,891	57,985
Londonderry Co.	512,495	47,127	47,384	94,511
Londonderry C. B.	2,198	20,783	24,381	45,164
Tyrone	779,568	67,140	65,685	132,775
Northern Ireland	3,351,446	608,205	648,117	1,256,322

The estimated population of Northern Ireland at June 30, 1926, was 1,256,000, and of Belfast, 416,000.

The following statement shows the numbers of marriages, births and deaths registered in Northern Ireland in each of the three years 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Year	Marriages	Births	Deaths
1923	7,974	30,097	18,790	1925	7,682	27,686	19,784
1924	7,514	28,496	20,299				

Religion.

The principal religious professions in Northern Ireland, as recorded at the census of 1911, were: Roman Catholics, 430,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; Methodists, 45,942; Other professions, 52,313; Total, 1,250,531.

Instruction.

Under the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, there has been set up a system of local control for all forms of education throughout Northern Ireland, which establishes the councils of counties and county boroughs as local education authorities.

The following are the latest available statistics:—

University: Queen's University of Belfast (founded in 1849 as a College of the Queen's University of Ireland, and reconstituted as an independent University in 1909), 110 Professors and Lecturers, and 1,209 students in 1927. *Secondary Education*: 72 schools with 9,357 pupils. *Technical Instruction*: 41 technical schools and 56 other centres with over 20,000 students. *Elementary Education*: 2,006 public elementary schools with 200,287 pupils on rolls.

Justice.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a Supreme Court of Judicature of Northern Ireland has been established, consisting of the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland and the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland. An appeal lies direct, in certain conditions, from the former to the House of Lords.

The Police Force consists of (a) the Royal Ulster Constabulary, with a strength of 3,000; and (b) the Special Constabulary, a temporary force.

Finance.

The bulk of the taxation of Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, who make certain deductions and remit the balance to the Northern Irish Exchequer. The exact share of the latter in the proceeds of such taxation is determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, a special body consisting of one representative of the Imperial Treasury, one of the Northern Irish Treasury, and a chairman appointed by the King. The deductions made by the Treasury represent a contribution towards Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and the net cost to the Imperial Exchequer of Northern Irish services 'reserved' to the Imperial Parliament. The cost of these 'reserved' services, together with the Imperial contribution, represents about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure of Northern Ireland while the remaining 60 per cent. represents the cost of administration in the Province, including education, health and unemployment insurance, police, prisons, public works, agricultural development, commercial services, finance, etc. The Northern Irish Parliament has independent powers of taxation, except as regards customs duties, excise duties on articles manufactured and produced, excess profits duty, corporation profits tax, any tax on profits or a general tax on capital, or any tax substantially the same in character as any of these duties or taxes. It has no power to impose, charge or collect income tax, including super tax, but it can grant relief from these taxes to individuals resident and domiciled in Northern Ireland. The Northern Government also raises money, as required, by means of Ulster Savings

Certificates and Treasury Bills, for the purpose of meeting temporary deficiencies of revenue and for advances to the Unemployment Fund. In October, 1925, a Government Loans Fund was established from which loans are made to local authorities and others for public utility services. This was financed by a public issue of 2,000,000*l*. Ulster Loans 4½% Stock, 1945-1975.

The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1925-26 amounted to 12,726,000*l*., and the expenditure amounted to 12,676,000*l*. For the year 1926-27 the revenue is estimated to amount to 11,659,000*l*., and the expenditure to an approximately equal sum.

Production.

Agriculture.—The acreage under crops in Northern Ireland in 1924 and 1925 was as follows :—

Crops.	1924	1925	Crops	1924	1925
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat	5,023	3,689	Potatoes	157,220	154,884
Oats	332,908	322,063	Turnips	50,581	46,880
Barley and Bere	2,301	2,317	Mangels and Beet		
Rye	687	678	Root	1,684	982
Beans and Peas	688	750	Cabbage	2,158	2,665
Total Corn Crops	341,692	329,447	Other Green Crops	3,627	2,165
			Total Green Crops	215,270	206,596
			Flax	42,838	37,786
			Fruit	10,450	9,840
			Hay	472,297	478,149
			Total under Crops	1,082,547	1,061,824

The yield in 1925 was (in tons) : oats, 273,833 ; potatoes, 1,167,759 ; turnips, 858,765 ; flax, 5,850 ; hay, 1,054,227.

The livestock in 1925 was : cattle, 667,142 ; sheep, 484,067 ; pigs, 112,412 ; goats, 48,429 ; horses used in agriculture, 92,702 , unbroken horses, 5,052 ; mules and jennets, 274 ; asses, 8,567

There were 104,410 agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in area in 1925, in the hands of 102,550 separate occupiers.

Mining.—The mineral output in 1924 and 1925 for Northern Ireland was :—

	1924	1925		1924	1925
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Bauxite	5,158	5,040	Granite	111,728	140,192
Chalk	186,302	190,245	Igneous Rock	291,041	367,502
Clay	128,525	156,276	Iron ore	6,831	8,448
Fireclay	3,000	5,011	Limestone	30,728	64,907
Flint	1,209	897	Moulding Sand	2,448	
Gravel and Sand	30,468	37,789	Rock Salt	11,058	9,893
Gypsum	414	227	Sandstone	159,910	151,972

The number of persons employed in 1924 was 2,412, and in 1925 was 2,776, inclusive of those employed at coal mines.

Manufactures.—The two principal manufactures are linen and ship-building, both centred in Belfast. The former provides employment for approximately 110,000 persons, excluding those engaged in growing the fibre; 1,000,000 spindles, and 40,000 looms. The value of linens exported from the United Kingdom during 1925 was 11,207,267*l.*, practically the whole of which came from Northern Ireland. The Belfast shipyards employ approximately 20,000 persons, and possess an output capacity exceeding 250,000 tons a year. Other important manufactures are ropes and twines, tobacco, soaps, aerated waters, biscuits, spirits, hosiery and underwear.

Unemployment Insurance —At the end of 1925 there were 265,919 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-21.

Communications.

The total railway mileage of Northern Ireland amounts to 765 miles. The area is also well served by inland waterways, and possesses 180 miles of canals.

ISLE OF MAN.¹

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys, total 11 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen on adult suffrage with six months residence for 5 years by the 6 'sheadings' or local sub-divisions, and the 4 municipalities. Women have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1926-27, 37,748. The island is not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially mentioned in them.

Lieut.-Governor.—Sir Claude H. A. Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The principal towns are Douglas (population in 1924, 20,326), Ramsey (4,150), Peel (2,463), Castletown (1,880). Births (1925), 761; deaths, 787. In 1925-26 there were 43 elementary schools, 40 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 5,800, and the average attendance 5,065. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority on elementary education for the year 1925-26, amounted to 66,434*l.* There are 2 secondary schools (835 registered pupils), and 9 evening classes (300 registered pupils). The gross expenditure on higher education for 1925-26 was 23,018*l.* In 1925 the police force numbered 65; in the year 1924 there were 998 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived mostly from Customs. In 1925-26 the revenue amounted to 298,484*l.*; and expenditure to 273,261*l.*, of which 10,000*l.* was paid to the Imperial Exchequer as contribution from the Customs revenue. Public debt (1926) 65,667*l.*

The principal agricultural produce of the island consists of oats, barley, turnips and potatoes, and grasses. The total area of the island, excluding water, is 140,936 acres; the total area of arable land in 1926 was 62,420 acres and of permanent grass, 18,621 acres. The total acreage

¹ Area and population, see p. 11.

under corn crops in 1926 was 18,158 acres, including 17,449 under oats, 176 under wheat, and 451 under barley or bere. There were also 6,060 acres under turnips and swedes, 1,899 under potatoes, and 34,302 under clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation. The number of agricultural holdings in 1926 was 1,411. The live stock in 1926 consisted of 3,819 horses; 18,734 cattle; 89,717 sheep, and 2,642 pigs. Total value of minerals raised in 1923, 47,496*l*. Persons employed in mining numbered 414. In 1924 there were belonging to the Isle of Man 70 fishing boats of an aggregate tonnage of 560 net tons.

The registered shipping (1925) comprised 13 sailing vessels (586 net tons) and 34 steamers (8,450 net tons) and 24 motor vessels (440 net tons); total tonnage 9,476 net tons. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1925 was 965,348 net tons (878,967 tons coastwise), and departed 932,921 net tons (874,873 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railway.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.¹

The Channel Islands are administered according to their own laws and customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence; it is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Bailiff also appointed by the Crown. The Lieutenant-Governor has a veto on certain forms of legislation. He and the Crown officers may address the States but not vote. The qualification for a vote is the possession of a minimum value of 80*l*. real or 120*l*. personal property. The Royal Court consists of a tribunal of first instance and an appeal court. The States for deliberation and legislation consist of 12 Jurats, 12 rectors, 12 constables (who are the mayors of the parishes), 17 deputies, and 2 Crown officers. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark are under one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have a government of their own, and Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. On May 10, 1903, a law was passed for the Island of Guernsey requiring the approval of the Lieut.-Governor and of the Royal Court of the Island previously to the acquisition, or leasing, or occupation of immovable property by aliens or alien companies, registration and liability to local rates, &c., being also provided for. The Channel Islands are not bound by Acts of the Imperial Parliament unless specially named in them.

Births: Jersey (1926), 867. Deaths: Jersey (1926), 709.

Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey.—Major-General the Hon. Sir Francis Bingham, K.C.M.G., K.C.B. Appointed May 25, 1924.

Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, &c.—Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Appointed July, 1925.

Finance.—Jersey (financial year ended 31st January, 1925): revenue, 234,040*l*.; expenditure, 243,761*l*.; 1926: revenue, 236,586*l*.; expenditure, 247,256*l*. Public debt (1926), 530,675*l*. Guernsey, &c. (1925): revenue, 228,864*l*.; expenditure, 266,744*l*. Public debt (1925), 561,744*l*.

Agricultural holdings above 1 acre in size numbered 1,837 in Jersey, and 1,504 in Guernsey, &c. in 1922.

¹ Area and population, see p. 11.

The total area, and the acreage under crops and grass and the numbers of live stock were:—

—	Jersey ²	Guernsey, &c. ²	Total
	acres	acres	acres
Total area ¹	28,717	15,730	44,447
Area under—			
Wheat	426	808	625
Oats	1,226	—	1,065
Other corn crops	164	—	297
Potatoes	8,923	842	9,753
Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation	3,605	512	4,263
Total arable land	15,941	5,660	20,655
Total permanent grass	3,471	6,230	9,894
	number	number	number
Horses	2,177	1,381	3,661
Cattle	10,070	6,545	16,244
Sheep	47	60	179
Pigs	3,049	2,689	5,960

¹ The area of Jersey includes water, that of Guernsey, &c., excludes water.

² 1922.

² 1925.

The imports from the Channel Islands into the United Kingdom in 1925 amounted to 3,445,998*l*, of which potatoes accounted for 905,934*l*; tomatoes, 1,477,783*l*; grapes, 148,805*l*; fresh flowers, 122,124*l*; granite, 338,007*l*. The exports from the United Kingdom to the Islands in 1925 were valued at 4,324,139*l*.

The registered shipping of Jersey in 1923 was 28 vessels of 1,425 tons, and 163 fishing boats of 334 tons. Vessels arrived (1926), 464,114 net tonnage. Guernsey registered shipping (1925), 36 vessels of 8,599 tons, and 106 fishing boats of 380 tons.

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INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the following pages the various sections of the British Empire outside Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland are arranged in alphabetical order under the divisions of the world to which they belong:—1. Europe; 2. Asia; 3. Africa; 4. America; 5. Australasia and Oceania.

The term 'Dominion' is used officially as a convenient abbreviation of the complete designation 'self-governing Dominion.' The Dominions are Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as 'autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor-General of a Dominion 'is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain,' and that 'it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs.' The Conference also recognised certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominions.

The term 'Colony' is an abbreviation of the official designation 'Colony not possessing responsible Government,' and includes all such Colonies whether or not they possess an elective Legislature, but does not include Protectorates or Protected States. The term 'Crown Colonies' is properly applicable only to those Colonies in which the Crown retains control of legislation.

Under the recent Peace Treaties certain ex-German and ex-Turkish territories are administered by parts of the British Empire under mandates approved by the League of Nations. These territories include Samoa, New Guinea, Iraq, Palestine, and parts of the former German Colonies in Africa.

Up to July, 1925, all sections of the British Empire outside of Great Britain and Ireland were dealt with by the Colonial Office. In that month a new Secretaryship of State, for Dominion Affairs, was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland), including business relating to the Imperial Conference.

The Colonial Office now deals with the administrative work of the Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories other than those for which the Dominions Office is responsible. It contains seven Departments—the West Indian, Far Eastern, Ceylon and Mauritius, East African, Tanganyika and Somaliland, Nigeria, Gold Coast and Mediterranean—dealing with the affairs of various groups of Dependencies; a Middle Eastern Division, which was established in March, 1921, to conduct business relating to Iraq, Palestine, Aden, and Arab areas under British influence; and a General Department, which is concerned with correspondence of a general and miscellaneous character including questions of promotion, postal, telegraph, and copyright matters, international conventions and commercial treaties, Letters Patent and Commissions, etc.

EUROPE.

THE IRISH FREE STATE (SAORSTÁT ÉIREANN).

AN Act was passed in 1920, under which separate Parliaments were set up for "Southern Ireland" (26 counties), and "Northern Ireland" (6 counties). The Ulster Unionists accepted this scheme, and the Northern Parliament

was duly elected on May 24, 1921, and opened by the King in person in the following June. The rest of Ireland, however, having proclaimed a Republic in January 1919 refused to work the Act. In December 1921 a treaty was signed with the British Government which was embodied in the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922. The Treaty contains the following provisions among others:—

Ireland to have the same constitutional status 'in the community of nations known as the British Empire' as the Self-Governing Dominions, and to be called the Irish Free State.

Its position in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government to be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the representative of the crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada.

The Irish Free State to undertake its own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland being undertaken by the Imperial forces: these provisions to be reviewed at the expiration of five years. The Free State to afford, in time of 'war or strained relations' with other powers, such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require. The establishments of the Irish defence force not to exceed such proportion to the British military establishment as the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Great Britain and of Ireland to be freely open to the ships of 'the other country' on payment of the customary dues.

By the Treaty 'Northern Ireland' was given the option of continuing its separate existence under the Act of 1920, subject to the award of a 'Boundary Commission.' On December 3, 1925, the British Government and the two Irish Governments signed an agreement by the terms of which the partition of 1920 continues in force as determined in that Act the Boundary Commissions being discharged from the duty of delivering an Award.

By the same agreement the provisions of the Treaty relating to a Council of Ireland, and that stipulating the liability of the Irish Free State for a share of the National Debt of the United Kingdom were cancelled.

Constitution.

Under the Treaty a Provisional Government was constituted on January 16, 1922, to carry on for a period of twelve months. In September 1922 the Provisional Parliament met as a Constituent Assembly to adopt a Constitution for the Irish Free State. This was passed on October 25, and duly enacted by the Imperial Parliament on December 4 (see the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922 [Session 2], 13 Geo. V. ch. 1). On December 6, 1922, the Constitution came into effect by Royal Proclamation.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth, and that 'all powers of Government, and all authority, legislative, executive, and judicial in Ireland, are derived from the people of Ireland.' Every person domiciled within the area of the Free State on December 6, 1922, who was born in Ireland, or either of whose parents was born in Ireland, or who had been ordinarily resident within the area of the Free State for at least seven years, automatically became a citizen of the new State unless he or she elected not to accept such citizenship. The Irish language is declared to be the national language, but English is equally recognized as an official language. Liberty of person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. There is to be no endowment of any religion. Freedom of religious opinion and the right of association are guaranteed. Elementary education is free.

The Legislature, known as the Oireachtas, consists of the King, a Chamber of Deputies (Dáil Éireann), and a Senate (Seanad Éireann). There must be at least one Session each year. Provision is to be made for payment of members, and there may be free travelling facilities. Legislative authority in respect of money bills is reserved to the Chamber alone, but the Senate may make recommendations. Other bills must be passed (or 'accepted') by both Houses, but if the Senate does not pass a bill within 270 days or other longer agreed period, after it has first been sent to the Senate by the Chamber, the bill shall be deemed to have passed both Houses in the form in which it was last passed by the Chamber. There may be a joint sitting of the two Houses, if required by the Senate, to debate, but not vote upon, a non-money bill. The Crown's Representative may refuse the King's Assent to any bill or reserve the bill for consideration, provided that the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing such cases in the Dominion of Canada are followed.

Provision is made for a Referendum of the people, on demand by a certain proportion of members of either House, in respect of any bill other than a money bill, or bills necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. Provision may also be made by the Legislature for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments.

Amendments of the Constitution, made after eight years from the date of its first operation, can only become law after submission to a Referendum of the people.

Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State is not to be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Oireachtas.

All members of the Oireachtas must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and of fidelity to the King. Citizens aged 21 and over, without distinction of sex, who comply with the prevailing electoral laws, can vote for members of Dáil Éireann, and take part in the Referendum and Initiative, and citizens aged 30 and over, who comply with such laws, can vote for members of Seanad Éireann. Each voter has only one vote for either House, and voting is by secret ballot.

Every citizen aged 21 and over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to the Dáil. Election is upon principles of Proportional Representation. The number of Deputies is fixed on a population basis, and is at present 153. Each University existing in 1922 is entitled to elect three Deputies. The General Election is to be held on the same day throughout the country, and the Dáil continues for four years, unless sooner dissolved.

The Senate consists of 60 members. To be eligible for membership, citizens must be at least 35 years of age and eligible for election to the Dáil. The members must be citizens who 'have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service,' or who represent important aspects of the nation's life. The term of Office is normally to be 12 years. One-fourth of the members are to be chosen by the electors every three years from a panel chosen by the two Houses, all the elections to be on principles of Proportional Representation.

The first Senate consists of 30 members elected by Dáil Éireann and 30 nominated by the President of the Executive Council. Of the latter, 15 hold office for twelve years and 15 for six years. In 1924 an election was held, on the principles of Proportional Representation, to elect 19 members in accordance with Articles 32 and 34 of the Constitution.

A person may not be a member of both Houses.

The executive consists of a Council of not more than seven nor less than five ministers. They must be members of the Dáil and responsible to it, and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council, and the

Minister for Finance. The President is nominated by the Dáil. He nominates the Vice-President and other members of the Council, but the latter must be approved by the Dáil. Other ministers may be nominated by the Dáil, and are responsible to the Dáil alone; but the total number of ministers, including those in the Executive Council, must not exceed twelve. Every minister may speak in the Senate.

The Chairman of the Dáil receives a salary of 1,700*l.* a year; the Deputy-Chairman 1,000*l.*; members, except ministers and officials, 30*l.* a month, and free first-class railway facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The representative of the Crown is the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann).

The Free State Parliament met for the first time, as such, on December 6, 1922. A fresh election took place on August 27, 1923. The state of parties in October 1925 was: Cumann na nGaedheal (Government), 61; Anti-Treaty, 48; Independent, 14; Farmer, 15; Labour, 14; Vacancies, 1; Total, 153.

Governor-General.—Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., appointed December 6, 1922. Salary, 10,000*l.*

The Executive Council is as follows (June 1925):—

President.—Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave).

Vice-President and Minister for Justice.—Caoimhghin Ó Uigín (Kevin O'Higgins).

Minister for Finance.—Eamán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe).

Minister for Defence.—Peadar Ó'Aodha (Peter Hughes).

Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Pádraig MacGiollaigáin (Patrick MacGilligan).

Minister for External Affairs.—Deasmhumhan MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald).

Minister for Education.—J. Marcus O'Sullivan (1926).

Other ministers not members of the Executive Council, are:—

Minister for Lands and Agriculture.—Pádraig Ó hÓgain (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Local Government and Public Health.—Séamus de Burca (James Burke).

Minister for Fisheries.—Fionán Ó Loinsigh (Finian Lynch).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.—Séumas Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

The President receives a salary of 2,500*l.* per year; and other ministers 1,700*l.*

The usual channel of communication with the Imperial Government is (since July 1925) the Dominions Office.

High Commissioner in London.—James MacNeill.

Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.—Professor T. A. Smiddy.

The Minister at Washington will deal with matters exclusively affecting the Irish Free State. In other matters he will consult with the Imperial Ambassador.

Local Government.

The Irish Free State is divided into 27 administrative Counties and 4 County Boroughs, and for each of these areas a Council is elected triennially by the Local Government electors. Each County Borough is an administrative County of itself. The area of the counties and the number of members vary considerably, e.g. Carlow County 221,485 statute acres and 26 members,

and Cork County 1,841,035 statute acres and 68 members. The smaller area of the Rural District in the County ceased to be an administrative unit after the passing of the Local Government Act, 1925.

By this Act also a new classification of roads is introduced, and they will be distinguished in future as 'main,' 'county,' and 'urban' roads. Main roads will be declared by the Central Authority, and will be under the direct control of the County Councils, charges for construction, repair, and maintenance being spread equally over the whole county. County roads are roads in rural portions which are not main roads, and urban roads are roads in urban areas not main roads. This classification of roads, together with the power to prescribe the standard and quality of materials to be used in road construction, and to fix the plans for and types of road signs, is to be the basis for a system of uniformly good roads throughout the Free State.

County Boards of Health have been elected consisting of 10 persons, all members of the respective County Councils. The method of election provides for the representation of each area and particular interest. These provisions do not, however, apply to Dublin County, in which Rural Councils continue to function as heretofore. The question of the future government of Dublin County and City is at present (1926) the subject of investigation by a Commission.

Towns under Municipal Government include 4 County Boroughs, 5 Boroughs and 62 Urban Districts. The cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford are County Boroughs. Borough Councils and Urban District Councils are the local authorities for the purposes of the Public Health, Local Government and Housing Acts, and assess and levy rates. In a few small towns the local affairs are administered by a body of Commissioners appointed under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854, who have powers to discharge certain functions and levy a limited rate to defray the cost of administration.

The relief of the poor and destitute has until recently been administered by Boards of Guardians. It was commonly known as the Workhouse System and dated back to the year 1838. Workhouses have now been abolished, and a county system of administration is being established with the control vested in the County Councils and Committees thereof. Instead of a Workhouse in each Poor Law Union there will be provided in each County a Home for the aged and infirm poor, and, where necessary, hospitals properly equipped and in charge of a capable surgeon.

Elections to public bodies are held according to the principle of proportional representation. The franchise extends practically to all persons of either sex who are of full age and have during a qualifying period occupied as owners or tenants any land or premises in the area, except premises let as furnished lodgings. Any married woman of 30 years or over residing with her husband in premises in respect of which the husband is entitled to be registered as a local government elector is also qualified for the franchise. Women are eligible for election as members of all local government bodies in the same manner and on the same conditions as men.

The powers and duties of local bodies in connection with local government administration are supervised by the Department of Local Government and Public Health, and their accounts are subject to audit by Local Government Auditors.

Area and Population.

A census of population in the Irish Free State was taken in April, 1926. The following are the preliminary figures issued and are subject to revision.

Counties and County Boroughs	Area in Statute Acres ¹	Population 1926		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster</i>				
Carlow	221,485	17,802	16,702	34,504
Dublin County	218,873	87,378	101,870	189,248
Dublin C.B.	7,911	151,739	164,732	316,471
Kildare	418,645	31,982	26,053	58,035
Kilkenny	509,457	37,083	33,982	70,965
Leix (Queen's)	424,888	27,205	24,344	51,549
Longford	257,770	20,804	19,027	39,831
Louth	202,181	31,668	31,019	62,687
Meath	577,785	33,005	29,904	62,909
Offaly (King's)	403,263	27,499	25,022	52,521
Westmeath	484,665	30,114	26,682	56,796
Wexford	580,950	48,561	47,251	95,812
Wicklow	499,958	28,903	28,680	57,583
Total of Leinster	4,847,781	573,693	575,218	1,148,911
<i>Province of Munster.</i>				
Clare	788,337	50,064	44,964	95,028
Cork County	1,841,035	145,853	141,401	287,254
Cork C.B.	2,681	37,806	41,162	78,468
Kerry	1,161,752	77,559	73,276	150,835
Limerick County	661,573	51,656	48,588	100,244
Limerick C.B.	2,386	19,329	20,361	39,690
Tipperary	1,051,304	72,867	68,079	140,946
Waterford County	453,051	26,755	25,187	51,942
Waterford C.B.	1,438	12,645	14,001	26,646
Total of Munster	5,963,557	494,064	476,969	971,033
<i>Province of Ulster (part of)</i>				
Cavan	467,025	43,495	38,962	82,447
Donegal	1,193,641	78,060	74,451	152,511
Monaghan	518,990	33,240	31,903	65,143
Total of Ulster (part of)	1,979,656	154,785	145,316	300,101
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>				
Galway	1,467,850	88,462	80,849	169,311
Leitrim	876,510	29,232	26,656	55,888
Mayo	1,333,356	86,749	85,912	172,661
Roscommon	608,290	43,233	40,221	83,504
Sligo	442,205	36,648	34,745	71,393
Total of Connaught	4,228,211	284,374	268,388	552,757
Total of Free State	17,019,155	1,506,916	1,455,886	2,972,802

¹ Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways.

The population of the Dublin registration area (county borough of Dublin, and the urban districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock and Dún Laoghaire) was 419 156, according to the census of 1926.

The following are the births, deaths and marriages registered in the Irish Free State for 3 years:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1923	61,660	42,217	15,632
1924	63,402	45,180	14,822
1925	62,069	43,650	13,820

Immigrants, 1926, 10,638; 1925, 10,113. Emigrants, 1926, 29,412; 1925, 30,895.

Religion.—The principal religious professions in what is now the Irish Free State, as recorded at the census of 1911, were as follows:—

—	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (3 counties)	Connaught	Total
Roman Catholics . . .	990,045	978,805	260,655	588,004	2,812,509
Protestant Episcopalians	140,182	50,646	39,697	19,010	249,535
Presbyterians . . .	12,866	4,180	26,371	2,069	45,486
Methodists . . .	8,068	4,175	2,374	1,323	16,440
Other Professions . .	10,888	2,689	1,568	578	15,718
Total . . .	1,162,044	1,035,495	331,165	610,984	3,139,688

Instruction.—*Elementary Education.*—Elementary Education is free and is given in the National Schools, which are under local managers, but are subject to the control of the Department of Education.

The salaries of the teachers and the grants for instruction are paid by the State. The only financial liability resting on the local managers is the provision of the cost of the equipment, repair and upkeep of the school buildings, in general, the provision of one-third of the cost of the erection or improvement of schools.

Since the establishment of the Saorstát the Irish language has been included as an essential part of the curriculum for all National Schools, and special courses in Irish have been held each year. Approximately 6,200 teachers have already qualified to teach the language. The use of Irish as a medium of instruction in the schools has also largely increased.

The latest statistics available show that the number of schools in operation is 5,636, affording accommodation for 550,000 pupils. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools is 493,382; the percentage average daily attendance is 73·5; the number of teachers of all classes is approximately 13,000.

There are five State-aided Training Colleges. The number of qualified teachers issuing from the Colleges each year is approximately 320.

The estimated State expenditure on Elementary Education for the year 1926-27 is 3,545,838*l.*, excluding the cost of administration.

Secondary Education.—The Secondary or Intermediate Schools are under private control and are conducted in many cases by Religious Orders; all schools receiving grants from the State are open to inspection by inspectors of the Education Department. The number of recognised Secondary Schools during the school year 1925-26 was 284, and the number of pupils, between the ages of 12 and 20 years, in attendance was 25,510. A new scheme of Secondary Education was introduced at the beginning of the school year 1924-25, under which the schools are allowed considerable freedom in drawing up their programmes, and the grants paid to the schools are reckoned on a capitation basis. Estimated total expenditure for 1926-27, 271,900*l.*, excluding the cost of administration.

Technical Education.—Technical Schools are established in all the cities and in the principal towns. These schools are controlled by the local authorities, and are maintained partly by the rates and partly by State Grants.

University Education is given at the University of Dublin (Trinity College), founded in 1591, and at the National University of Ireland, founded in Dublin in 1909. The latter has three constituent colleges, namely,

the University Colleges of Cork, Galway, and Dublin. The numbers of professors, &c., and students, in 1926-7, were as follows:—

Universities.	Professors and Lecturers.	Students.
Trinity College, Dublin	87	1,174
University College, Cork	68	417
„ „ Galway	81	250
„ „ Dublin	98	1,209
Total	284	3,050

Justice.

Justice is administered by Courts set up by the Courts of Justice Act, 1924, pursuant to the Constitution. They consist of a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Court of Criminal Appeal, a Central Criminal Court, a Circuit Court and a District Court.

The Supreme Court, which consists of the Chief Justice (who is ex-officio an additional Judge of the High Court) and two other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The High Court, which consists of a President (who is ex-officio an additional Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal) and five ordinary Judges, has full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. In all cases in which questions arise touching the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, the High Court alone exercises original jurisdiction. The Court of Criminal Appeal consists of the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme Court and two ordinary Judges of the High Court. It deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment where the appellant obtains a certificate from the trial Judge that the case is a fit one for appeal, or, in case such certificate is refused, where the Court itself, on appeal from such refusal, grants leave. Where leave to appeal is granted, the appeal is heard and determined by the Court of Criminal Appeal on the report of the official stenographer present at the trial, with power to the Court to hear further evidence or to refer any matter back for report by the trial Judge. The decisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal are final, unless that Court or the Attorney General certifies that the decision involves a point of law of exceptional public importance, and that it is desirable that an appeal should be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeal. The Central Criminal Court consists of a Judge of the High Court, to whom is assigned, for the time being, the duty of acting as such Court. It is held at such times and in such places as the President of the High Court may direct, and at it are tried criminal cases which are outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court or which may be sent forward to it for trial from the Circuit Court.

The Saorstát is divided into eight Circuits, each of which is presided over by a Judge of the Circuit Court. The jurisdiction of this Court in civil proceedings is limited as to amount, save by consent of the parties, in which event the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters, it has jurisdiction in all cases save murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, high treason, treason felony, treasonable conspiracy or piracy.

The District Court consists of thirty-three Justices of the District Court. Three of such Justices are assigned to the Dublin Metropolitan area; the remainder of the country is divided into thirty districts, to each of which

a Justice of the District Court is assigned. The District Court is a Court of summary jurisdiction with a small civil jurisdiction—in contract cases up to 25*l.*, and in cases of tort, with certain exceptions, up to 10*l.*

All Judges and Justices of the District Court are appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Executive Council.

Finance.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS.

	1925-26 (Revised estimate)	1926-27
	£	£
Tax revenue	21,422,000	20,578,000
Non-tax revenue	8,785,000	8,184,480
Capital raised for special purposes	210,000	857,000
Additional amount to be found by borrowing or otherwise	1,591,214	6,599,908
Total receipts	£ 27,008,214	80,669,428

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

	1925-26 (Revised estimate)	1926-27
	£	£
Central Fund Services	2,839,718	8,069,519
Supply Services	23,314,496	25,567,909
Capital Issues	854,000	2,032,000
Total expenditure	£ 27,008,214	80,669,428

Estimated revenue for 1927-28, 28,502,631*l.*

The estimated tax revenue in 1926-27 includes: Customs, 6,851,000*l.*; excise, 6,862,000*l.*; estate, etc., duties, 900,000*l.*; stamp duties, 500,000*l.*; income tax, 4,650,000*l.*; super tax, 500,000*l.*; corporation profits tax, 315,000*l.*; motor vehicle duties, 500,000*l.* Particulars of the estimated Non-Tax Revenue are: Postal service, 1,166,270*l.*; telegraph service, 252,200*l.*; telephone service, 320,000*l.*; special rate under the Damage to Property (Compensation) Act, 1923, 350,000*l.*; miscellaneous, 1,045,960*l.*

The estimated expenditure for 1926-27 includes: Debt charges, 973,250*l.*; old age pensions, 2,557,300*l.*; property losses compensation, 2,170,500*l.*; education, 4,145,938*l.*; army, 2,475,470*l.*

The particulars of capital to be raised in 1926-27 for special purposes are: To provide Telephone Capital, 357,000*l.*; to provide advances under the Shannon Electricity Act, 1925, 1,675,000*l.*

Defence.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State and the Oireachtas possesses control of every such force. The Executive Council is authorised by the Defence Forces (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1923 to 1926, to raise, train, equip, arm, pay and maintain an armed force consisting of such number of officers and men as may from time to time be provided by the Oireachtas.

The command in chief of, and all executive and administrative powers in relation to, the forces is by the Acts mentioned vested in the Executive

Council and exercised through and in the name of the Minister for Defence. A Council of Defence is constituted by the 'Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924' to assist the Minister for Defence in the administration of the business of his Department. It consists of the Minister (Chairman), a Civil Member (a member of Dáil Éireann), and three military members, being the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General.

The Irish Free State is divided into four military districts: the Eastern, Western, and Southern Commands, and the Curragh Training Camp. The Curragh Camp is the principal training centre for all ranks. The total strength provided for is 1,064 commissioned officers and 12,500 non-commissioned officers and men. Infantry is organised in twenty-one battalions. The remaining services are Air, Artillery, Armoured Car, Engineer, Signal, Military Police, Medical and Transport Corps, a School of Music, and a Military College.

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a Reserve which will consist of officers of the Forces who have retired therefrom and non-commissioned officers and men who, having served in the Forces, have been transferred to the Reserve.

Coastal Defence.—In accordance with the Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. At the expiration of five years from the date of the Treaty (6th December 1921) a conference is to be held with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share of her own coastal defence.

The estimated total expenditure for the financial year ending March, 1927, is 2,643,123*l*.

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres): crops and pasture, 12,181,242; grazed mountain, 2,124,590; woods and plantations, 248,878; other land, 2,464,445; total, 17,019,155.

The area under crops in recent years was as follows:—

Crops	1913	1923	1924	1925
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops	906,832	975,854	888,717	847,705
Green crops	771,146	717,590	727,302	704,899
Flax	12,044	8,066	10,359	10,688
Fruit	7,684	10,795	7,981	7,909
Hay	2,028,498	2,026,841	2,288,097	2,265,173
Total extent under crops . .	3,726,204	3,739,146	3,920,356	3,836,874

The following tables show the area under the principal crops, with the estimated yield:—

Crops	Extent in Statute Acres			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	28,314	31,764	32,612	22,252
Oats	702,714	785,989	688,870	671,370
Barley and Bere	169,031	151,309	156,239	145,626
Rye	6,242	6,414	8,134	7,616
Potatoes	414,324	391,399	392,650	380,140
Turnips	217,162	198,218	201,571	199,024
Mangels	76,343	76,343	84,087	78,538
Cabbage	33,210	32,535	30,994	30,162
Flax	12,044	8,066	10,359	10,688
Hay	2,028,498	2,026,841	2,288,097	2,265,173

Crops	Average yield per Statute Acre			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	Cwt. 20·9	Cwt. 17·5	Cwt. 17·0	Cwt. 18·1
Oats	18·6	12·8	14·0	17·4
Barley and Bere	19·9	15·8	15·8	18·2
Rye	16 7	12·2	—	—
Potatoes	Tons 6·0	Tons 3·7	Tons 3·8	Tons 5·6
Turnips	1·8	14·2	13·3	16·6
Mangels	20·7	14·4	11·9	16·8
Cabbage	13·0	11·6	—	—
Flax	Stones 34·6	Stones 25·8	Stones 20·8	Stones 22·8
Hay	Tons 2·2	Tons 1·8	Tons 2·0	Tons 1·9

Crops	Total Produce			
	1913	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	Tons 29,518	Tons 27,861	Tons 27,720	Tons 20,119
Oats	654,956	502,192	482,069	585,563
Barley and Bere	167,931	119,313	123,429	132,255
Rye	5,197	3,922	—	—
Potatoes	2,471,128	1,446,773	1,492,070	2,138,374
Turnips	4,092,483	2,809,412	2,671,680	3,299,373
Mangels	1,580,941	1,103,130	1,000,040	1,318,878
Cabbage	432,804	375,972	—	—
Flax	2,604	1,000	1,347	1,526
Hay	4,506,537	3,573,436	4,576,194	4,279,828

The number of live-stock in 1925 was: cattle, 3,991,358; sheep, 2,813,062; pigs, 731,500; goats and kids, 183,589; horses in agriculture, 335,078; unbroken horses, 52,683; mules and jennets, 21,854; asses, 196,917.

Fisheries.—The fishing industry represents a considerable factor in the national economy. Up to the present, however, most of the fishing has not been done on modern commercial principles; all classes of craft, from the steam trawler to the primitive curragh, being utilised.

The numbers of vessels, men, and boys engaged in fishing in the year 1925 were: 11 steam, 266 motor, 1,372 sail, and 2,746 row boats; total 4,395 vessels; men and boys, 14,589.

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1925 were: demersal fish, 104,347 cwts., value 147,169%; pelagic fish, 490,907 cwts., value 252,829%; shell fish, 88,014 cwts., value 94,012%.

The inland fisheries are a very important national asset, providing some of the finest salmon and trout fishing in the world. There are also lakes of a total area of some 400 square miles containing considerable quantities of coarse fish available for capture. Precise figures as to the average quantity and value of salmon captured are not available, but they may be stated as being not less than 3,500 tons, and 1,000,000% respectively.

Commerce.

Less than a quarter of the value of the goods imported into the Irish Free State are dutiable goods. These include sugar and articles containing

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sugar, tobacco, beer, wine and spirits, motor cars and motor cycles and parts, musical instruments and parts, boots and shoes, matches, soap, candles and empty glass bottles and jars. In addition to these articles protective duties were placed in 1925 on apparel, blankets, furniture of wood, domestic woodware and bedsteads.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) of the Irish Free State during the year ended December, 1925

Classes	Imports	Exports	Re-Exports
	£	£	£
Live animals	1,316,809	16,903,247	10,317
Food, drink and tobacco			
(a) Raw or simply prepared	10,657,159	5,362,765	97,671
(b) Manufactured or prepared	15,897,608	15,291,484	117,184
Other raw materials and manufactured goods			
(a) Raw or simply prepared	6,481,248	2,078,181	59,866
(b) Manufactured or prepared	26,652,504	2,143,988	722,939
Parcel Post (non-dutiable)	1,957,907	1,588,861	—
Total	62,913,230	48,862,921	1,007,927

The following Table shows the value of the trade by principal countries :

Consigned from	1925	Irish produce and manufactures consigned to	1925
	£		£
Great Britain	44,185,188	Great Britain	35,949,828
Northern Ireland	6,812,109	Northern Ireland	6,167,126
United States of America	3,162,448	United States of America	297,919
Argentina	1,468,119	France	144,509
Canada	1,374,116	Belgium	129,966
Australia	1,021,414	Germany	102,085
Germany	888,888		
Holland	679,952		
Belgium	493,794		
France	389,142		
Sweden	380,119		
British India	319,969		
Czecho-Slovakia	256,666		
Portugal	215,498		
Roumania	201,387		

Principal Imports and Exports during 1925 :—

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Horses	1,079,310	Cattle	12,995,192
Bacon	2,188,323	Sheep and lambs	1,174,224
Butter	736,064	Pigs	623,887
Wheat	3,652,679	Horses	1,882,424
Barley	447,500	Poultry	771,280
Maize	2,469,397	Bacon	2,872,744
Wheaten flour	3,175,185	Fresh pork	822,849
Maize meal	558,080	Fish fresh (including shell-fish)	407,536
Oil seed, cake and meal	710,868	Fish, cured or salted, not canned	215,028
Fruit	1,227,161	Milk	516,887

Imports	Value	Exports (produce or manufacture of the Irish Free State)	Value
	£		£
Cocoa preparations	485,676	Butter	3,648,607
Confectionery (except chocolate).	542,074	Margarine	190,051
Tea	2,286,619	Eggs	3,072,436
Hops	507,739	Oats	445,604
Sugar, refined	1,733,116	Biscuits	525,773
Wine	434,452	Porter, beer and ale	5,896,827
Tobacco unmanufactured	674,610	Potable spirits	244,982
Coal	3,485,164	Motor car parts	441,116
Cement for building	386,994	Flax	127,692
Machinery	1,375,148	Raw wool	679,743
Motor cars	851,887	Linen yarns and manufactures	326,357
Parts for motor cars	539,104	Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	280,833
Wood and timber	915,191	Apparel	299,514
Cotton piece goods	1,007,273	Hides and skins	533,774
Woollen tissues	719,176	Feathers	124,163
Apparel, outer garments	1,843,109		
Apparel, under garments (not hosiery)	577,111		
Boots and shoes	1,870,178		
Hats, bonnets, etc.	44,578		
Hosiery	892,114		
Other apparel	1,106,247		
Leather and manufactures	563,834		
Rubber and manufactures	591,182		
Paper and cardboard	1,057,137		
Petroleum motor spirit	750,849		
Fertilisers	570,489		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colours and perfumery	1,079,012		

Shipping.

The following Table shows the number and net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at Irish Free State ports during the Calendar year 1925, showing the principal nationalities.

Nationality of vessels	With Cargoes		Total with Cargoes and in Ballast	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Entered				
Irish Free State	3,789	2,216,598	3,947	2,283,781
British	3,255	3,252,633	3,916	5,274,281
American (U.S.)	45	250,276	89	631,128
Norwegian	42	43,450	51	51,964
Dutch	97	44,101	101	44,394
German	85	161,862	119	385,102
Other nationalities	139	124,136	167	140,620
Total entered	12,452	6,098,056	13,390	8,812,270
Cleared				
Irish Free State	3,007	2,104,136	3,923	2,279,663
British	3,524	2,276,236	3,866	5,238,576
American (U.S.)	43	287,297	92	644,510
Norwegian	4	2,038	48	52,844
Dutch	61	25,608	103	51,900
German	40	82,459	118	381,780
Other nationalities	51	20,347	174	146,973
Total cleared	6,780	4,798,169	13,334	8,846,246

The number and net tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed in the foreign trade at the principal ports of the Irish Free State during the year 1925 was.—

Port in the Irish Free State	Arrived		Departed	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Cobh ¹	529	3,728,977	499	3,734,101
Dublin	5,559	2,115,635	5,513	2,090,374
Dun Laoghaire ²	811	981,791	809	981,191
Cork	1,405	612,292	1,406	586,349
Waterford	1,087	373,077	1,090	371,156
Greenore	398	207,844	401	207,798
Limerick	337	174,359	340	182,147

¹ These figures include Atlantic Liners that carried passengers and mails only

² Practically all were vessels carrying passengers and mails only.

Internal Communications.

Waterways.—There are 650 miles of inland navigation, including the Grand Canal, 208 miles; the Royal Canal, 96 miles, and the Shannon Navigation, 157 miles. The traffic carried during 1925 was (in tons): Grand Canal, 195,819; Royal Canal, 9,791; Shannon navigation, 78,487.

Railways.—The total route mileage of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1924, including the mileage of railways situated partly within and partly without the Free State, was 3,023 (standard gauge 5'3", 2,613; less than standard gauge 3', 410). The length of road, first track, actually situated in the Free State is 2,668 miles, of which 2,264 miles, or 84·86 per cent. is constructed to standard gauge.

Statistics for 1924 and 1925 are as follows:—

	1924	1925
Number of passengers	24,560,763	25,027,880
Goods and livestock conveyed—		
Tons	4,590,587	4,247,153
Ton-miles	255,821,562	239,572,423
Number of livestock	3,587,007	2,748,260
Gross receipts	£27,418,616	£26,489,678
Expenditure	£26,481,801	£25,900,909
Net receipts	£ 986,735	£ 588,769
Other receipts	£ 601,137	£ 656,963
Total net income	£1,537,872	£1,245,732

The authorised capital in 1925 amounted to 42,555,604*l*. The capital receipts were 43,740,717*l*., and the capital expenditure 45,059,219*l*.

Under the provisions of the Railways Act, 1924, three of the principal Railway Companies—Great Southern and Western, Midland Great Western, Cork, Bandon and South Coast—amalgamated with effect as from July 1, 1924. The Dublin South Eastern Railway, together with 22 minor companies, were merged with the new undertaking as from January 1, 1925, under the title of 'The Great Southern Railways Company.' This re-

organisation represents the unification of the 26 separate undertakings wholly situated in Saorstát Éireann.

The Irish Free State joined the International Postal Union in 1925.

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GIBRALTAR.

Governor.—General Sir Charles C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. Salary, 5,500*l.* with 1,000*l.* allowances. Appointed September, 1923.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G.

The Rock of Gibraltar was under the dominion of the Moors till the 15th century, when it was joined to the Kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded 1713. It is a Crown colony, situated in 36° 7' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude, in the Province of